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**1913**

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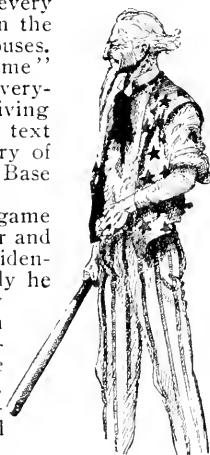
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W. L. GLASCOCK.

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**OFFICIAL HANDBOOK**

OF THE

**Academic Athletic  
League of California  
1913**

**PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS**



**PUBLISHED BY  
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21 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK**



A. J. CLOUD,  
Vice-President of the Academic Athletic League of  
California.

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SIDNEY A. TIBBETTS.  
Secretary of the Academic Athletic League of California.  
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## Preface

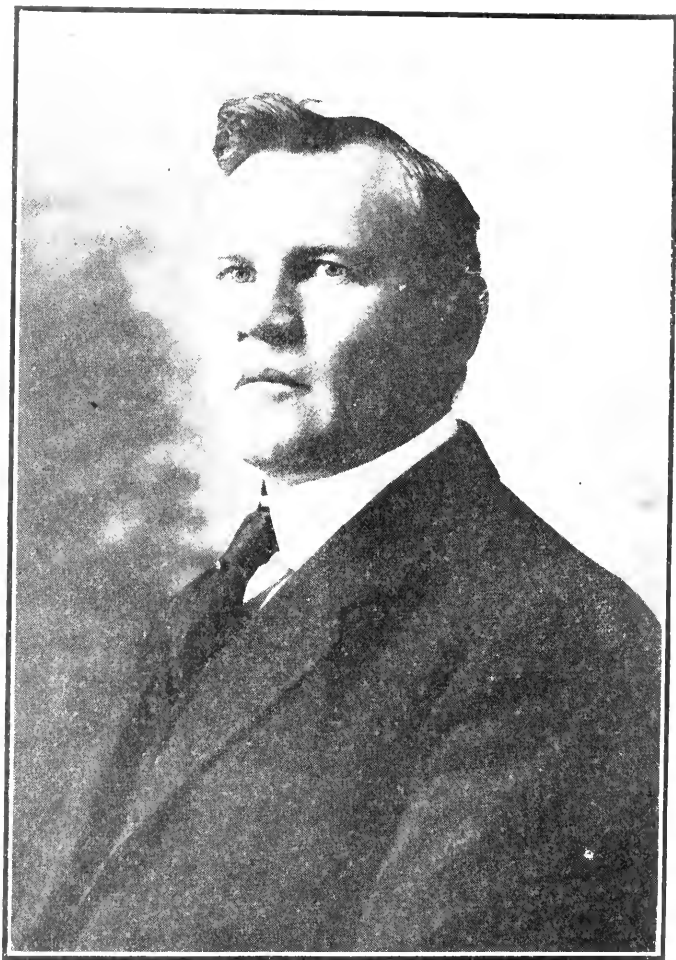
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This handbook is being published by the Academic Athletic League of California for the purpose of sowing widely a knowledge of the Constitution, ideals and acts of an organization whose whole reason for existence is that of developing manhood through the cultivation of judicious athletic sports. To all those who believe in "the encouragement of systematic physical exercise and education," more especially among secondary school amateur athletes, we dedicate this book.

We think that the circle of friends of clean athletics to-day is not only wide, but widening. From earliest times, thoughtful men have seen the interacting influence of mind upon matter, of body upon brain. Hence, they have long advocated the cultivation of the sound mind in the healthy frame.

But, with the more recent rise and remarkable growth of crowded urban communities, in which the boy can no longer gain the muscular development that comes from performing the daily chores on the farm, and in which he is restrained from playing the old-fashioned games in the same old way, because the village green has given way to the paved thoroughfare, many new and vexatious problems in the sane regulation of athletics for the city youth have pressed forward for solution. It is equally true that even the problems that arise from the conditions surrounding wholesome athletic activity in those parts outside the great cities, now appertain to organized groups, not, as formerly, to dissevered units. Hence, the wise solution of such grave matters would in itself be sufficient justification for the continued existence of such a body as the Academic Athletic League.

If such a League can do more than that; if it can increase the efficiency of the schoolboy in the class-room by requiring of him a passing grade of scholarship before he may compete; if it can strengthen his moral fiber by teaching him to play fair and to abhor all that is unclean, by teaching him that a good athlete, of necessity, is a square, honorable gentleman; then such an organization must surely be recognized, by all true-thinking men, as being a worthy aid in upholding the hands of all those agencies in the State that are making for its betterment.



G. E. MERCER,  
Director of Athletics Palo Alto High School; Secretary Peninsular Sub-League;  
Auditor Academic Athletic League.

## **The History of the Academic League to 1908**

BY WILL L. POTTS.

The Academic Athletic League of California was organized at the Berkeley Gymnasium in September, 1894, by the High Schools of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and San Francisco "for the purpose of organizing and promoting athletics among the secondary schools of California." Mr. E. C. Brown was elected the first President and held the office until January, 1896, when Mr. W. F. Hall, an instructor in the Oakland High School, was selected to succeed him. It was during Mr. Hall's first term that the League began to develop, as it then was enlarged by the admission of Stockton, Sacramento, Centerville and Polytechnic High Schools, and Hoitt's and St. Matthew's Halls. In 1897 the League was still further increased by the admission of Belmont Academy, the California School of Mechanical Arts (Lick), Selborne and Boone's Schools and Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, and later the Central High School (Oakland Manual Training), Ukiah High School, the Academy of California College and other educational institutions, until at present (1908) it has a membership of thirty-three schools.

At the end of Mr. Hall's incumbency, in 1899, the League had about twenty members, about nine of which were active in athletics. By this time the growth of the League had been so rapid that constant changes in the method of management had to be made. The system which had served for a small number of schools had to be changed into a more workable one, and the problem which has confronted the Board of Managers since that time has been the evolution of a Constitution and By-Laws which would bring out the best in athletics and at the same time insure fair treatment to every one. This has been a monumental task, and only one who has worked with the men who have undertaken it can realize what they have sacrificed for High School athletics.

In 1899 the Rev. W. A. Brewer was elected President of the League. As Head Master of St. Matthew's School, Dr. Brewer was an ardent follower of athletics, and the broad and careful decisions made by him as chairman, and the faithful and untiring efforts to make the League the finest athletic organization in the country, have left a mark on it which will never be effaced. When Dr. Brewer had been unanimously elected for three terms he concluded that the work of directing the Board should fall to other hands, so that the office might not be as-



IRVING W. SNOW,  
Principal Campbell High School; President of the Peninsular Sub League.

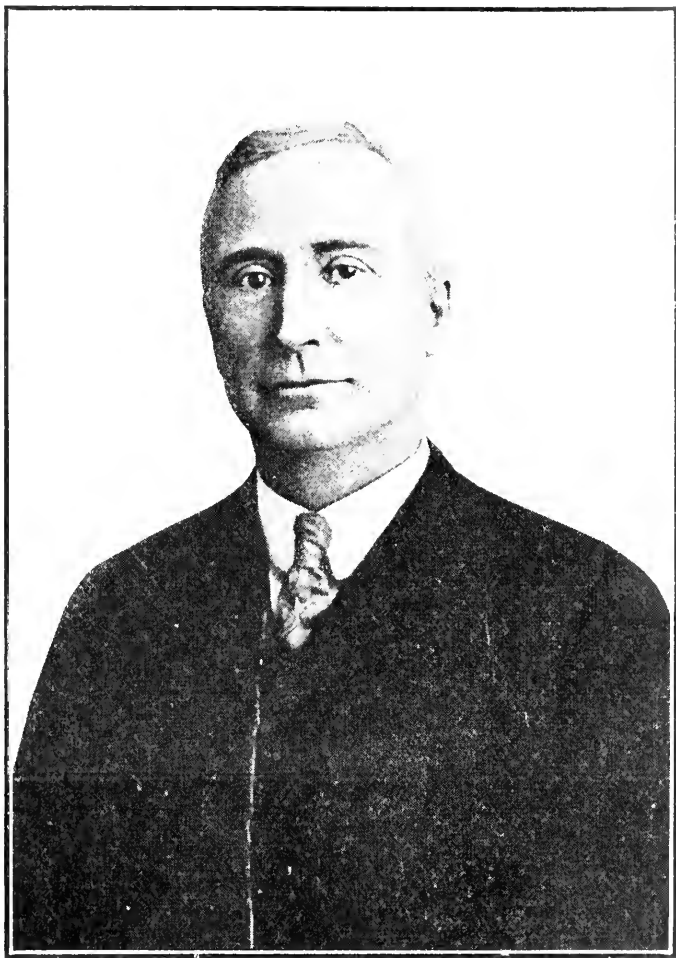
sociated with one person too long. He therefore declined the nomination in 1901 and Mr. Charles Harris was elected. Mr. Harris was the holder of the A. A. L. half-mile record at that time, having made 2 minutes 54.5 seconds at the Olympic track in 1898, a record which stood until 1903. Harris was the first A. A. L. athlete to hold the office of President.

During all this time the League was growing and the rules governing the various sports, being strange to the new schools, caused numerous protests and complaints, and at nearly every meeting discussions arose which threatened to break up the League. This was a critical period for the League, for it had not attained the strength it has at present, and at that time the withdrawal of a few schools would have been disastrous. Of course, in every argument one side must be in the wrong, and it requires a level head to have both parties satisfied when a decision is rendered, and it is directly due to the clear thinking and diplomatic manner of Mr. Harris that the League still exists. It was he who carried it through its troublous times and made it possible for succeeding officers to carry on his work and build up the strongest and cleanest athletic organization in the United States—in the world.

In August, 1903, Mr. E. B. Gould of Stockton was elected to succeed Mr. Harris, resigned, and for a year continued the work.

In 1904 when Mr. Alfred C. Skaife was elected, the scholarship standard of athletes was raised. This was due to a petition from the teachers and principals of the various schools, who wished to have every athlete competing a *bona fide* student in good standing, and it became necessary for the League to alter its Constitution so as to embody a list of rules which the teachers proposed. The legal training and indefatigable energy of Mr. Skaife rendered it possible for the League to revise its Constitution.

The growth of the League made it necessary to simplify matters so that more work could be accomplished in as little time as possible. When I took the office of Secretary, things were in a state of chaos. The minutes had been lightly kept, the registration had no system, there were no records of athletes kept, for reference, and the affairs of the League were carried on in a very primitive manner. This was by no means the fault of the secretaries who went before me, but was the direct result of the rapid growth of the League. When the organization was small a great deal of the record was trusted to memory, and for the first few years nobody was so sanguine as to think that the League would ever reach its present proportions, and there-



J. E. WILLIAMSON,  
Principal Analy Union High School, Sebastapol, Cal.; Treasurer Northwestern  
Sub-League, Academic Athletic League.

fore much of the time was spent in enlarging the field of action of the body rather than in permanently preserving its legislation. Thus it was that when I became a member of the Board, in 1899, I found that the men who were influential on it were those who had been there longest and could remember the transactions of the body in past instances. Being a new member, I wished to familiarize myself with the policy of the League, and in looking up records and minutes I realized how meager was the material to which the future Boards of Managers would have to look for precedents. Therefore, in 1903, when I was elected Secretary, I set about gathering together the material at hand and did my best to systematize all my work so as to make the Secretary's office as business-like as possible. In the registration I installed a card system which enables the record of any A. A. L. athlete to be looked up at a moment's notice. I printed blanks to cover as many requirements as possible so as to lessen my work. I attempted to keep the minutes in a more complete form and arranged to have a printed copy of them sent to all delegates after each meeting, so that they might have them for reference. All this has made a basis for succeeding secretaries to work on, for the system is far from complete even yet.

The records of the athletic work are kept in book form by the Records Committee. The present "Records Book" is a compilation which will stand as a monument to Mr. J. M. Brewer, of Wilmerding (now of Los Angeles Polytechnic), who was for two years Vice-President of the League and Chairman of the Records' Committee. At the cost of a great deal of time and labor, Mr. Brewer collected the past records of the athletes from the beginning of the League's history—from newspapers, programmes, reports, etc., until a very authentic and easily understandable list is the result. This was far from easy and it took some eighteen months to complete, but now that it is finished it makes one of the most valuable assets of the League.

There is one more department of the League's management which is certainly worthy of mention, and that is the treasury. Ever since I can remember, the words, "A. A. L. treasury" were synonymous with "Lorenzo D. Inskip." Mr. Inskip, the "grand old man" of the Board, has been Treasurer for nearly eight years, and will continue to be as long as he remains a member of the Board. It is the stability of the treasury that makes the League. Firms with whom the League deals are sure to get their money, and they know it and are always glad to have the A. A. L. on their books. It is the personal work and shrewdness of Mr. Inskip that has done this. He is careful of



J. E. ROGERS,  
Teacher Lowell High School, San Francisco Delegate at Large;  
P. A. A. Delegate.



all the funds and has guarded the disbursements so well that the A. A. L. now has the largest capital of any athletic organization on the Pacific Coast.

Before closing this history it will be interesting to follow the growth of athletics. The first athletic event of the League was a field day held at the Olympic Club track. This was followed by a foot ball tournament. Next year Oakland won the athletic championship, with Berkeley second, and this started the great rivalry which to-day exists between these schools. Prior to 1895 the teams in the track meet were limited to seven men, but in that year each school was allowed ten men, and the 440 was added to the list of events. In 1896 base ball was started and later bicycle racing. As time went on the League has included in the list swimming, tennis, hand ball, basket ball, cross-country running, etc., and has shown its desire to further any legitimate class of sport in which the students take an interest. Bicycle racing and hand ball have been dropped because of lack of student support, but would be revived if a demand were made for them.

The athletes that have been brought into prominence through association with the A. A. L. are without number, and not only do the Academic League records compare favorably with Eastern interscholastic records, but in many cases exceed them. A glance over the track records held by Hagans, Vogelmann, Cope, Golcher, Cadogan, Yost, Hartwell, etc., and the field records of Hall, Vail, Munn, Rose, Estes and Moullen, as well as the swimming records of Bromley and Laine, will convince one that the League has encouraged some athletes to be reckoned with.

The League has certainly become a very important body since 1894 and bids fair to continue as such. As it grows and extends its sphere of usefulness, we, who worked for it at the beginning, will doubtless be forgotten, but our only hope is that the League will continue its work. If it does, we will be rewarded in the thought that we have helped to promote athletics in California.

There have been a great number of men who worked hard for the League, but from lack of time and space I have not mentioned them here. I think, however, that some future writer for the League will recognize the invaluable work of the following men: F. S. Barker, R. L. Mikel, T. V. Reeves, Herbert Hauser, M. E. Deutsch, Fred Koch, F. M. Cattell, Roy Elliott, E. B. Gould and Al Norton. These men have all dropped from the League but have left marks which will never be effaced. Too much credit cannot be given them, for their energy and ability helped to make the Academic League what it is to-day.



J. C. TEMPLETON,  
Principal Palo Alto High School.

## **The Reorganization Movement, Bringing the Previous History to 1913**

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BY A. J. CLOUD.

The foregoing article was penned by Mr. Potts, former Secretary of the A. A. L., for publication in the Handbook of 1908. A brief addendum, therefore, is herewith subjoined, covering that period of the League's history from the early Spring of 1908 to the beginning of 1910.

The chronicles of the League in that space of time may be summarized in one word: Reorganization. The old system passed away, the new was inaugurated. The League, by Constitutional changes, was subdivided into self-governing local bodies, known as sub-leagues, while a union of these sub-leagues was still maintained for all purposes of common welfare through the agency of a central or parent Board of Managers. The details of the system will be plain upon an examination of the present Constitution of the A. A. L., and of a typical sub-league, given in this Handbook. Although this plan of reorganization has been in effect only a few months, it has already notably vitalized the work of the League. As a matter of administration, the efficiency of the A. A. L. has been increased many fold by the adoption of the sub-league plan.

At the present time the A. A. L. is in a most flourishing condition. It has four active sub-leagues which have a membership of fifty high schools. The past three years have been a struggle on the part of the League to get on a sound financial basis. It has been the effort of officials of the League to make each sport pay its own expenses, and a twenty-five cent registration fee has been levied upon the athletes to pay the running expenses. Members of the parent body and some of the enthusiastic high schools went down in their pockets to contribute to a fund which was used to pay off the old debts of the League.



LEWIS B. AVERY.  
Principal San Jose High School.

## Historical List of Officers of the League

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PREFARED BY W. C. JOHNSON.

September, 1864, to January, 1896.

President... . E. C. Brown

January, 1896, to August, 1899.

President ..... W. F. Hall

Elected August 11, 1899.

President..... Rev. W. A. Brewer  
 Vice-President..... J. Gendotti  
 Secretary..... Bertrand L. York  
 Treasurer..... Herbert Hauser  
 P. A. A. Delegate..... H. A. Keeler

Elected January 19, 1900.

President..... Rev. W. A. Brewer  
 Vice-President..... Brenden Townsend  
 Secretary ..... Bertrand S. York  
 Treasurer..... Herbert Hauser  
 P. A. A. Delegate..... Herbert Hauser

Elected August 16, 1900.

President..... Rev. W. A. Brewer  
 Vice-President..... Brenden Townsend  
 Secretary..... Frank M. Cattell  
 Treasurer..... Herbert Hauser  
 P. A. A. Delegate..... George Elliott

Elected January 18, 1901.

President..... Charles Harris  
 Vice-President..... R. S. Wheeler  
 Secretary..... Frank M. Cattell  
 Treasurer..... George Elliott  
 P. A. A. Delegate..... Herbert Hauser



WALTER O. SMITH,  
Principal Petaluma High School.

University of California, Class of 1895. Ran the mile in about 5 minutes at best; pole vaulted about 9 1-2 feet; played base ball on class team.

## Elected August 9, 1901.

President.....	Charles Harris
Vice-President.....	A. W. Osburn
Secretary.....	George Elliott
Treasurer.....	Theo. Vosburg
P. A. A. Delegate.....	Herbert Hauser

## Elected August 15, 1902.

President.....	Charles Harris
Vice-President.....	Laumeister
Secretary.....	Sturtevant
Treasurer.....	L. D. Inskeep
P. A. A. Delegate.....	Frank M. Cattell

## Elected August 21, 1903.

President.....	E. B. Gould
Vice-President.....	W. J. Palethorp
Secretary.....	Will L. Potts
Treasurer.....	L. D. Inskeep
P. A. A. Delegate.....	Preston K. Rauch

## Elected August 21, 1904.

President.....	Alfred C. Skaife
Vice-President.....	Bert R. Chaplin
Secretary.....	W. L. Potts
Treasurer.....	L. D. Inskeep
P. A. A. Delegate.....	J. G. Boobar

## Elected August 19, 1905.

President.....	Alfred C. Skaife
Vice-President.....	J. M. Brewer
Secretary.....	W. L. Potts
Treasurer.....	L. D. Inskeep
P. A. A. Delegate.....	J. G. Boobar

## Elected August 30, 1906.

President.....	Alfred C. Skaife
Vice-President.....	J. M. Brewer
Secretary.....	W. L. Potts
Treasurer.....	L. D. Inskeep



WILLIAM INCH,  
Principal Lodi High School.



## Elected August 23, 1907.

President.....	Alfred C. Skaife
Vice-President.....	C. N. Cunningham
Secretary.....	R. A. Balzari
Treasurer.....	L. D. Inskeep
P. A. A. Delegate.....	A. J. Cloud

## Elected August 21, 1908.

President.....	A. J. Cloud
Vice-President.....	R. P. Baker
Secretary.....	C. N. Cunningham
Treasurer.....	L. D. Inskeep
Auditor.....	Charles Mel
P. A. A. Delegate.....	A. A. Macurda

## Elected October 16, 1909.

President.....	A. J. Cloud
Vice-President.....	R. P. Baker
Secretary.....	Sydney A. Tibbetts*
Treasurer.....	R. W. Dodd†
Auditor.....	O. A. Johnson
P. A. A. Delegate.....	R. E. Dickerson

## Elected August 19, 1910.

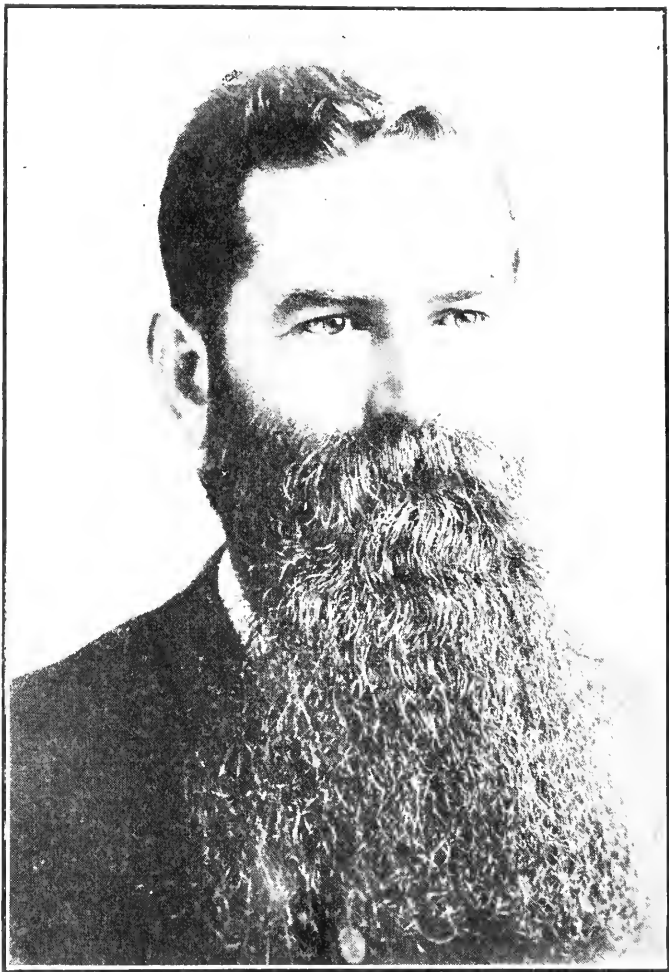
President.....	A. J. Cloud
Vice-President.....	R. P. Baker
Secretary.....	Sydney A. Tibbetts
Treasurer.....	R. W. Dodd
Auditor.....	O. A. Johnson
P. A. A. Delegate.....	R. E. Dickerson

## Elected August 18, 1911.

President.....	A. J. Cloud
Vice-President.....	W. L. Glascock
Secretary.....	Sydney A. Tibbetts
Treasurer.....	R. W. Dodd
Auditor.....	O. A. Johnson
P. A. A. Delegate.....	R. E. Dickerson

\* Mr. Tibbetts took office in August, 1909, upon the resignation of Mr. Cunningham.

† Mr. Dodd took office March 19, 1910, upon the resignation of Mr. Mel.



JOSEPH O'CONNOR,  
Principal Mission High School, San Francisco.

Elected September 28, 1912.

President.....	W. L. Glascock
Vice-President.....	A. J. Cloud
Secretary.....	Sydney A. Tibbetts
Treasurer.....	R. W. Dodd
Auditor.....	G. E. Mercer
P. A. A. Delegate.....	J. E. Rogers



FOOT BALL TEAM, ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL.  
Fall Term, 1911.



E. L. ZAHN.  
Principal Mountain View High School.

## The Aims and Ideals of the Academic Athletic League

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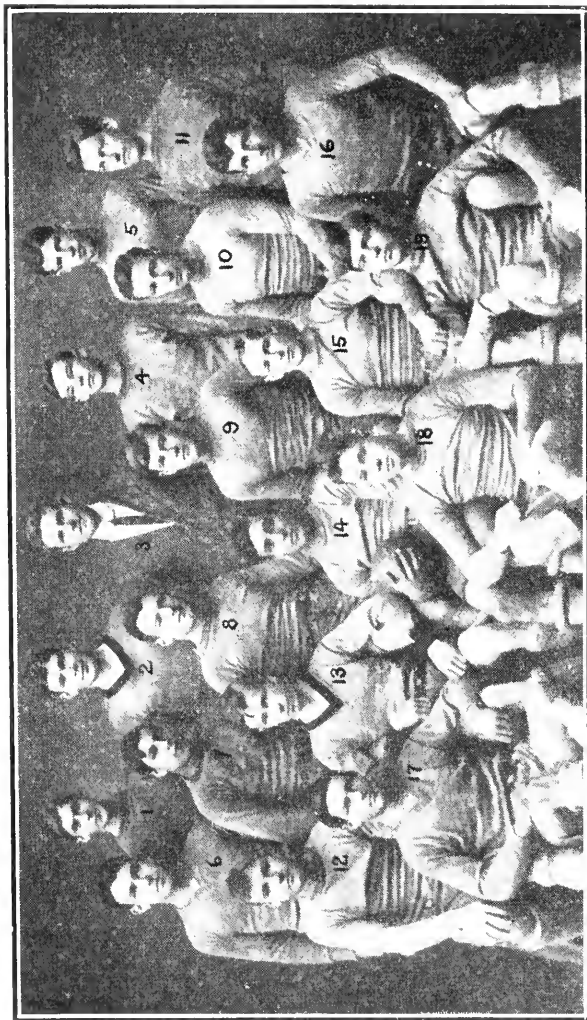
The Academic Athletic League of California, according to its Constitution, has as its "object . . . the promotion of amateur athletics among the secondary schools of the State of California." It exists:

- (1) For the promotion of athletics in secondary schools.
- (2) For that type of athletics known as "amateur." Its aims and ideals may well be stated, then, to be the fostering and purifying of athletics through the widening and strengthening of athletic control.

First, with reference to "the promotion of athletics in secondary schools," the A. A. L. is not a mere "boomer" of athletics, endeavoring to stimulate artificial interest in sports in the schools. Its tendency has rather been to let a given branch of athletics develop by reason of its own merit to the point where there was a demand for its recognition by the A. A. L. Such was the League's attitude toward Rugby foot ball; the demand grew until, in 1909, the A. A. L. held a Rugby championship. The League conceives its chief duty in promoting athletics to be that of aiding in establishing for athletics their proper place in the school. The day has gone by when athletics may be excluded from any school.

However, too frequently the case is that athletics in a school are treated by the authorities—trustees, principal and teachers—as a pariah, or an outcast, as something evil in the school, something to be excluded from the real school life, something which the faculty is bound to condemn, not to advise, regulate, or make use of. Such outlawed athletics are a curse—a curse to the school and the faculty, because they detract from the true work of the school, intellectual and moral; a curse to the athlete, because he gets all the disadvantages and demoralization of an unregulated regime, and at the same time is regarded as more or less of a backslider by those interested in the intellectual and moral welfare of the school and the scholars.

The A. A. L. has consistently recognized the other relationship of athletics to the school. Its view is that proper athletics are just as much a part of the school's true curriculum as are the academic studies, and as should be student debating, student

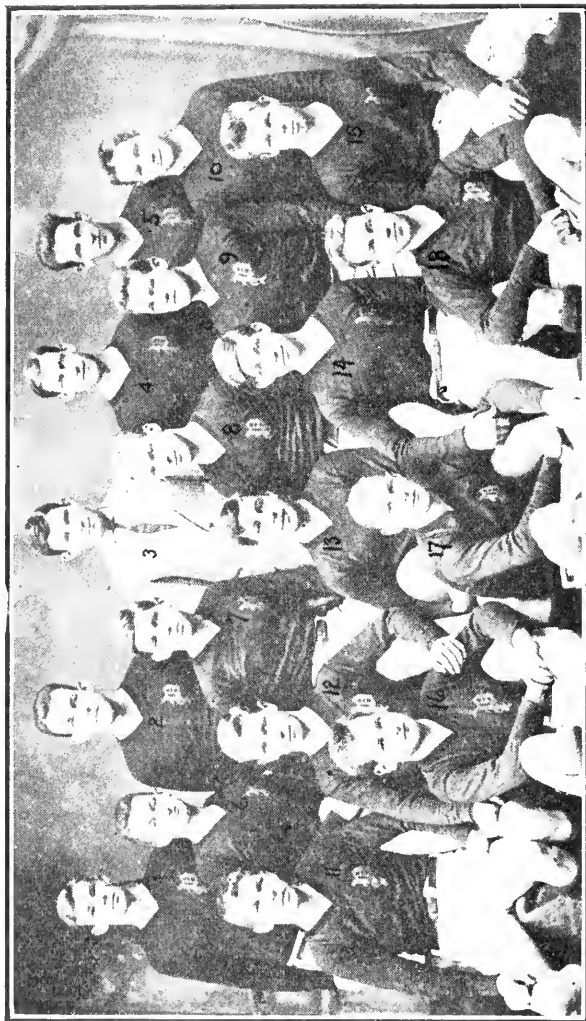


1. Templeton; 2. Clark; 3. Ramsay, Mgr.; 4. Gladstone; 5. Hutchinson; 6. Mills; 7. E. Rising; 8. Soper; 9. Davidson; 10. Howe; 11. Dubendorf; 12. Paul; 13. Stevens; 14. B. Rising; 15. Dingley; 16. Card; 17. Rogers; 18. McGill  
 RUGBY TEAM, PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.  
 Champions Academic Athletic League, 1910.

journalism, student social life, student morals—student "activities," in short. It is with this in mind that "scholarship requirements" have been so prominently placed in the League's by-laws—principals and teachers are given the privilege of saying what students are fitted, as to scholarship, deportment and attendance, to enter athletic competition. The main idea of this arrangement is to bring principals and teachers to see that they must take an interest in athletics, that they must recognize and help to regulate athletics. The League's insistent demand that its athlete should be a good student carries the corollary that the schools should let the student be a good athlete.

The League, then, wants to make it clear that athletics are school work, subject to all the rights and privileges of school work and amenable to all the rules and regulations of school work. This brings up the League's second line of activity. It stands for "amateur" athletics. "Amateur" in athletics usually means not taking money, not being paid. This, perhaps, is the survival of the English "gentleman-athlete" idea; the financial test being that which would best hedge about the sanctity of the "gentleman-athlete." But just as we feel we have widened and deepened the meaning of the term "gentleman," so with the term "amateur." The "amateur" athlete is the man in athletics for "love and affection;" the man who treats athletics as a sport, a game; the man who plays the best he knows how; the man who plays fair and according to the rule; the man who would not stoop to take an unfair advantage of an opponent; the man who plays to win, but not to win at any cost; we could multiply the characteristics of true amateurism indefinitely. It is for such ideals as these that the League has been striving. Rule after rule in its Constitution and By-Laws has no other reason for existence than the fostering of these ideals. The whole arrangement of "scholarship requirements," with "blue blanks," and "pink blanks," and "registration cards," and "protests," and "hearings," and "suspensions"—is only the machinery for attaining the ends in view.

The League's relationship to the Pacific Athletic Association and its firm endeavor to carry out the principles of that Association have merely been part of the League's crusade for amateurism. The Pacific Athletic Association, by its reorganization and its comprehensiveness, has made it possible to enforce high standards of athletic conduct everywhere, and the League has gladly adopted the machinery of A. A. L. and P. A. A. sanction, A. A. L. and P. A. A. registration, not because of any inherent virtue in the devices, but because they seemed the best practical means for attaining in practice the amateur ideal.



1, Gladstone; 2, Mills; 3, Clark, Mgr.; 4, Dubendorf; 5, Card; 6, Norton; 7, Nagel; 8, Matheson; 9, Davidson; 10, McGivray; 11, Bell; 12, Stevens; 13, Rising, Capt.; 14, O'Laine; 15, Huttman; 16, Campbell; 17, Dingley; 18, Lachmund.

RUGBY TEAM, PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.

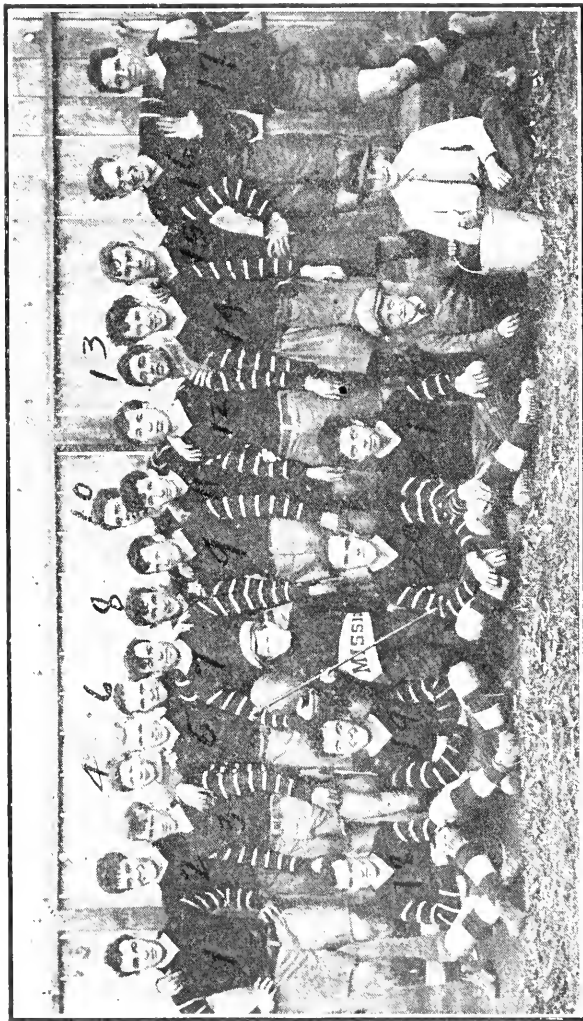
Champions Academic Athletic League, 1911.



It must not, however, be thought that the League has endeavored to get amateur standards merely by mechanical means. The League has assembled in its Board of Managers an earnest band of workers, each of whom has consistently stood for the proper athletic ideals. Officers and delegates alike have been a unit in pointing out to principals, teachers, and students, faults in the present system, and in working out and introducing reforms, setting an example of honesty of purpose and effectiveness of service seldom seen. Time and again the League has made it possible for its officers to get into close touch with the schools in the interest of the true ideals; and the officers of the League have, within the limitation of their time, endeavored to do this work promptly and effectively.

It is one of the objects of this handbook to explain much about the A. A. L. in its present form. It is trusted that this brief sketch has served, and that the handbook will serve, to arouse thought on the problem of "amateur athletics in the secondary schools of California."

NOTE.—This article, except for very slight changes, was written for the A. A. L. Handbook of 1908 by Mr. Alfred C. Skaife, at that time President of the A. A. L.



1. Meyers; 2. Millington; 3. Stafford; 4. Rehner; 5. Debenham; 6. Shaldach; 7. Waymire, Capt.; 8. McMurtry; 9. Hauser; 10. Gierini; 11. Gallani; 12. Palladini; 13. Murphy; 14. Dorcy; 15. Middleton; 16. Comstock; 17. Christenson; 18. Turner; 19. Skelly; 20. Jansen; 21. Foley.

FOOT BALL TEAM, MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

Champions San Francisco Sub-League, 1911.

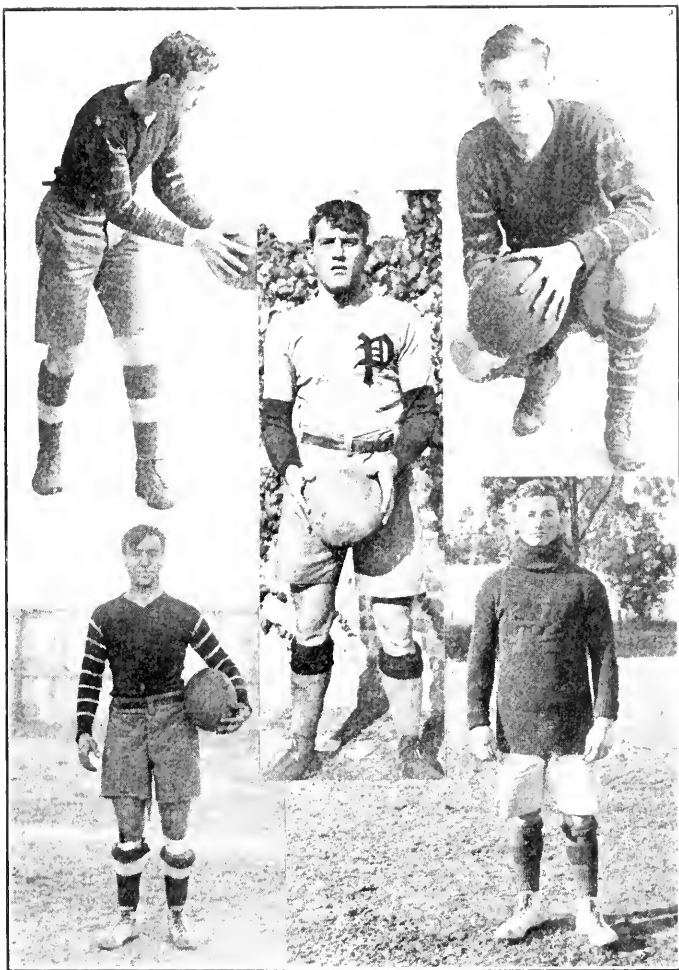
## **Report of Athletic Committee California High School Teachers' Association**

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The Special Committee appointed at the San Francisco meeting of the California High School Teachers' Association last January for the purpose of considering the condition of high school athletics and to formulate a report to be presented to the meeting of the association at Berkeley during the session of the summer school met in Palo Alto at the call of the Chairman. The meeting was called to order, and the roll call showed a full membership of the committee present, together with President Avery of the State High School Teachers' Association, member ex-officio. The members of the committee are J. C. Templeton, Principal, Palo Alto High School, Chairman; F. W. Thomas, Principal, Santa Monica High School; W. L. Glascock, Principal, San Mateo Union High School; J. Vernon Bennett, Principal, Gridley Union High School; Professor Frank Angell, head of the Department of Psychology, Stanford University; and L. B. Avery, Principal, San Jose High School. It was moved and carried that Mr. Glascock act as secretary.

After some discussion as preliminary to the individual topics to be considered, the following statement was formulated as the conviction of the committee:

Both our experience in high school work and our knowledge of educational doctrine convinces us that athletics in high schools form one of the most powerful resources available for helping or hindering wholesome school spirit, for fostering or interfering with incentives to study habits and scholarship, their effect depending upon the way they are employed by the school administration. It is the feeling of the committee, therefore, that every high school principal should recognize and feel his responsibility in giving direction to these forces, and manifest this feeling by personal devotion to the practice and interests of athletics as they develop in his school. We also believe that the condition of athletics, clean or unclean, wholesome or detrimental, in any school or league, depends ultimately on the men who accept principalships of the schools, and together with this office the responsibility of utilizing the dominant forces available for educational progress and efficiency. We also feel that this responsibility cannot be ignored, shirked, or delegated to assistants,



1, H. D. Hauser, '14, Mission H. S. 2, H. McMurtry, '13, Mission H. S.  
 3, E. Davidson, Captain and Coach Palo Alto H. S. Champion Rugby Team,  
 1912. 4, Lee Waymire, Captain Rugby Team, Mission H. S., 1911. 5, Earle  
 Gammon, Foot Ball Team, Fall Term, 1912, St. Matthew's School.

whether teachers or coaches, in such a way as will relieve the principal of official obligation, and that in delegating any of his duties to helpers or subordinates he should pursue the policy of systematically following up and co-operating with the assistants charged with such duties.

The following topics were then taken up and discussed item by item:

1. Ways and means that high schools may best finance their activities, and the machinery governing appropriations and expenditures.

2. A satisfactory policy governing practice games between schools.

3. A plan for securing satisfactory referees, umpires and officials for interschool contests.

4. The policy of high schools toward the championship feature in high school contests.

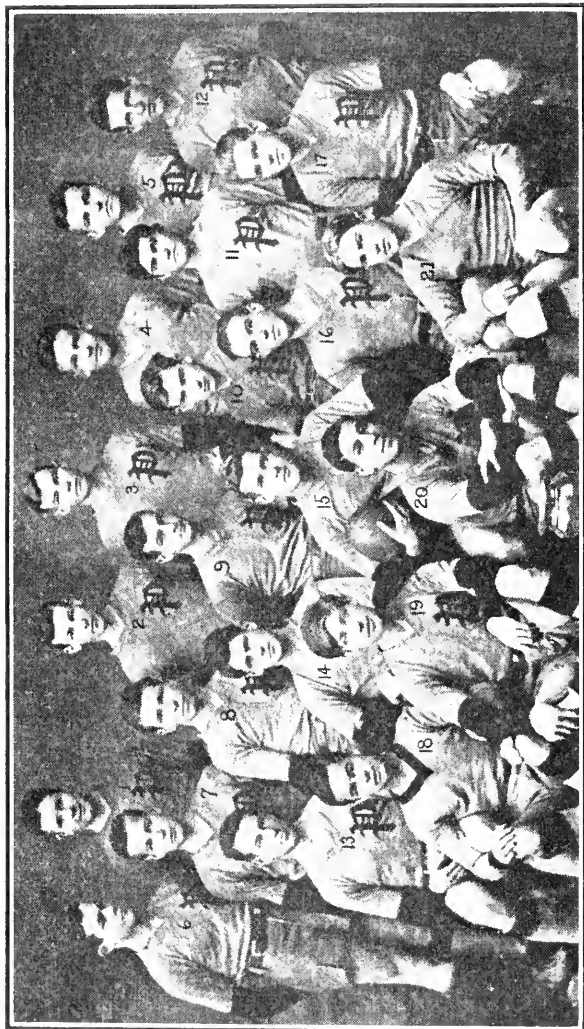
5. Grammar school athletics and their relation to high school athletics.

6. A common policy of the schools in relation to athletic teams taking trips, the financing of the same, and the conduct of the members of the teams on such trips.

7. A policy of league schools playing outside schools.

1. Ways and means that high schools may best finance their activities and the machinery governing appropriations and expenditures.

The Committee recommends that the amount of annual dues shall be determined by a school budget. At the beginning of each year a budget of expenses should be made up by a board of auditors, upon the estimates submitted by the captain or manager of each activity, the board of auditors having power to revise these estimates and submit the budget when passed to the student body for approval. If two-thirds of the student body vote for the same, it should be presented to the principal for his approval. The amount of the budget shall then be divided by the number of pupils, which will give the amount to be paid per capita. The Committee recommends that the board of auditors shall be composed of an equal number of representatives elected from the student body and members of the faculty appointed by the principal; that the president of the student body and the secretary of the student body act in their official capacity at the meetings of the board of auditors, and perform the respective duties of their offices, but without the power to vote; that no measure shall pass the board of auditors, either in the making of the



1, McGilvray; 2, Bouliware; 3, Gladstone; 4, Stevick; 5, Flugel; 6, Kirksey; 7, Weeks; 8, Stevens; 9, Sherman; 10, Slocum; 11, Arnott; 12, Carl; 13, Lachmund; 14, Wallace; 15, Davidson, Capt.; 16, McKaig; 17, Nagel; 18, Rishling; 19, O'Laine; 20, Rising; 21, Pratt. RUGBY TEAM, PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.  
 Champions Academic Athletic League, 1912.

budget or the appropriation of moneys, unless voted by two-thirds; that in all matters pertaining to finances, where there is a difference of opinion among the board of auditors and as much as one-third of the full membership opposing an action, the principal shall have the power of veto; that all bills should be allowed by the board of auditors rather than by an executive committee or the student body. It is recommended, further, that all student body dues shall be voluntary; that every student has an equal right to vote in all matters submitted to the vote of the student body by virtue of his registration. The student body dues paid should entitle the student to an admission card good for all home contests, in debating as well as athletics. The amount should be no larger than will willingly be paid by at least two-thirds of the students enrolled, and should be presented to the student body in the light of the advantages that it will give them as compared with the amounts paid by outsiders.

The discussion showed that schools trying such a plan as this experienced the following advantages: First—A wholesome effect upon the school by securing the attendance and personal interest of a majority of students at all contests, with consequent benefits in increased loyalty, more enthusiastic school spirit, and better social and athletic conditions. Second—Increased attendance of citizens, particularly parents who accompany the pupils and pay the regular admission fee for each contest, thus more than compensating for any apparent loss through free admission of the pupils.

2. A satisfactory policy governing practice games between schools.

We recommend that principals discourage overnight trips, particularly for practice games and for scheduled games, unless necessary for the completion of the championship series. We believe that practice games should be scheduled for practice and not for the purpose of taking extensive and expensive trips. All practice games should be governed by the same scholarship requirements as apply to league games. Principals should exchange line-ups or lists of eligible players before the game is played.

3. A plan for securing satisfactory referees, umpires, and officials for interschool contests.

We recommend that the principals in certain natural geographical units hold conferences before the opening of the athletic seasons, at which conferences they shall provide a means for the selection of a board of competent and expert officials to conduct, with absolute authority, the games to be played in their territory. It was the sense of the Committee that for the territory around the bay no better method of conducting Rugby could



1. E. Risling, Captain and Coach Palo Alto H. S. Champion Rugby Team, 1910; 2. E. Risling, Captain and Coach Palo Alto H. S. Champion Rugby Team, 1911; 3. William Turner, '13, Mission H. S. 4. R. Templeton, Captain Palo Alto H. S. Champion Track Team, 1911; 5. C. Mills, Captain Palo Alto H. S. Champion Track Team, 1912.



be devised by the schools for the present than for the principals of the schools interested to secure the Referees' Union of the Rugby Union to take full charge of the selection and appointment of officials for the games scheduled.

4. The policy of high schools toward the championship feature in high school contests.

We believe that the championship feature should be conserved and the abuses traceable to this influence eliminated by securing high-minded, efficient, and fearless officials. Championship games represent the natural bent of the boy's nature, and, further, they involve excellent features of discipline. The championship feature should be retained in the athletic schedules, but these schedules should be conducted by competent officials.

5. Grammar school athletics and their relation to high school athletics.

Grammar school contests have a direct bearing on high school athletics, and, therefore, it is desirable that when the conditions between grammar schools are parallel between those between high schools the same scholarship tests should be required and the same safeguards, as to chaperonage, officials, etc., should be provided.

6. A common policy of the schools in relation to athletic teams taking trips, the financing of the same, and the conduct of the members on such trips.

It is the sense of the Committee that the junketing feature incident to trips should be discouraged; that the emphasis should be placed upon the business in hand; and that all trips should be under the direction of a representative of the faculty, who shall be clothed with full power to conduct them in a way that will reflect credit upon the school.

7. The policy of league schools playing outside schools.

We recommend that principals refuse to allow their teams to play with schools which will not co-operate in the selection of members of officials which are selected by principals at their conferences or accept the authority of such boards. It is the sense of the Committee that no contest games should be played between schools unless there is some impartial body clothed with power as a court of appeal in case of flagrant unfairness on the part of officials or the teams.

NOTE:—This report will be reconsidered as a whole, and edited by the Committee which will meet at Berkeley on Tuesday afternoon during the session of the California High School Session.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE.



1, Perham; 2, Boerner; 3, Sangenback, Capt.; 4, Brey; 5, Scott.  
BASKET BALL TEAM, SAN MATEO UNION HIGH SCHOOL.  
Champions Academic Athletic League, 1912.



1, Neitstrath; 2, Pronty; 3, Spayd; 4, Burgess; 5, Furry; 6, McComas; 7, Patterson.  
BASKET BALL TEAM, STOCKTON HIGH SCHOOL.  
Academic Athletic League Finals, 1912.

## Minutes of the Board of Managers

————— HOTEL MANX,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 17, 1913.

The meeting of the Board of Managers of the Academic Athletic League was called to order by President W. L. Glascock at 8:30 P. M. At roll call eleven delegates were present and five absent. The minutes of the meeting of February 22, 1913, were read and approved.

The Treasurer reported as follows: On hand at last report, \$82.02. Received from foot ball, \$46.48; from registrations, \$140. Total, \$268.50. Expenditures authorized at the meeting of February 22, 1913, \$177.25. Balance on hand, \$91.25.

The Secretary reported the minutes of the meeting of February 22, 1913, printed and sent to all the schools of the League. There is a total registration of 1,251 athletes for the season, 370 of which have been registered since the last report, \$86.25 has been received in cash and \$6.25 in stamps. The League's correspondence is answered and on file, open for the inspection of any member of the League.

Auditor's report delayed to the end of the meeting.

### COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Basket Ball Committee reported Mt. Tamalpais winner of the North Western Sub-League, partly by default and partly by lot, matched with the Lowell High School, winner of the San Francisco Sub-League. Lowell was the winner. San Jose of the Peninsula, and Oakdale of the San Joaquin Valley Sub-League were in the other semi-final. Oakdale was the winner.

Oakdale and Lowell played the final game in San Francisco on a neutral court, the Dreamland Rink, under a written guaranty of \$250. Lowell was the winner.

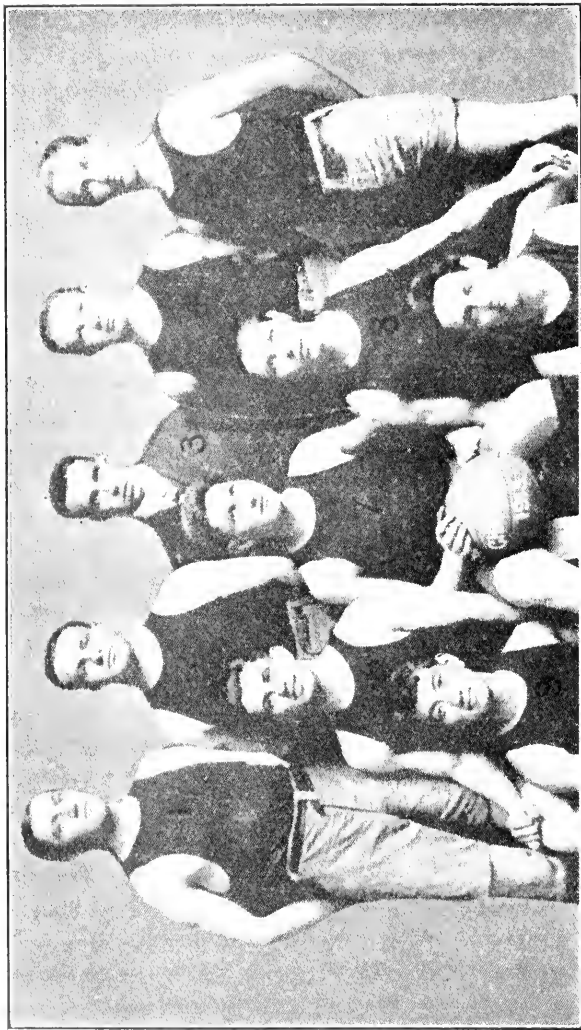
Lowell vs. Mt. Tamalpais, receipts \$13.50, expenses \$13.20. Balance \$0.30.

San Jose vs. Oakdale, guaranteed by San Jose.

Final game—Receipts, guaranty, \$250. Expenses, Oakdale, \$73.60. Referee, \$10. Rent of rink, \$40. Telephoning for the series, \$11.20. Policemen, \$6. Basket balls, \$6. Printing, \$10.75. Incidentals, \$11.95. Total expenses, \$160.50. Balance, \$80.50.

Report accepted after auditing and the Lowell High School declared winners for the season.

Base Ball Committee reported a great deal of trouble in getting anything like reasonable financial arrangements for the games,



1, Barnes; 2, Bender; 3, C. Jones, Coach; 4, Berndt; 5, Lewicke; 6, Conrado, Mgr.; 7, Hirschfelder, Capt.; 8, LaFray;  
9, Fujita; 10, Schoenfeld.

BASKET BALL TEAM, LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL.  
Champions Academic Athletic League, 1913.

also much difficulty in getting at the winners of the various sub-leagues. It was then moved and carried that the committee go ahead with the series leaving out any sub-leagues that have not complied with the schedule announced in the minutes sent out from the meeting of February 22, 1913.

Moved that the League advance \$10 toward the expenses of the Base Ball Committee. Carried.

Records Committee reported that the League's records on the track had been broken at the field day of April 26, 1913, as follows: 100 yards was run in 10 seconds, and the 220 yards in 22 3-5 seconds by G. L. Parker of Stockton H.S., and the 120 yards hurdle was run in 16 seconds by C. G. Grunsky, Stockton H.S. Report accepted and the records allowed.

Track Committee reported that the meet was held April 26, 1913, on the Berkeley oval and that 114 men and 16 schools entered the meet. The meet was won by the Palo Alto H.S., with 44 points; Stockton H.S., second, with 29 points; and Santa Rosa third, with 15 1-3 points. All the events were contested without any difficulties. The relay race resulted in a tie between Stockton and Palo Alto H.S.

Receipts: At the gate, \$23; forfeited entry fees, \$14; total, \$37. Expenses: Printing, \$24.75; engraving cup, \$1.50; numbers, pins and cartridges, \$3.75; total, \$30. Balance, \$7.

The committee also has to report the gift of a fine trophy cup for the three-time winner of the meet, from A. G. Spalding & Bros., for which we desire to express our thanks.

The committee desires to have the Board decide what is to be done in regard to the tie in the relay as it involves the possession of the relay cup.

Report accepted after being audited.

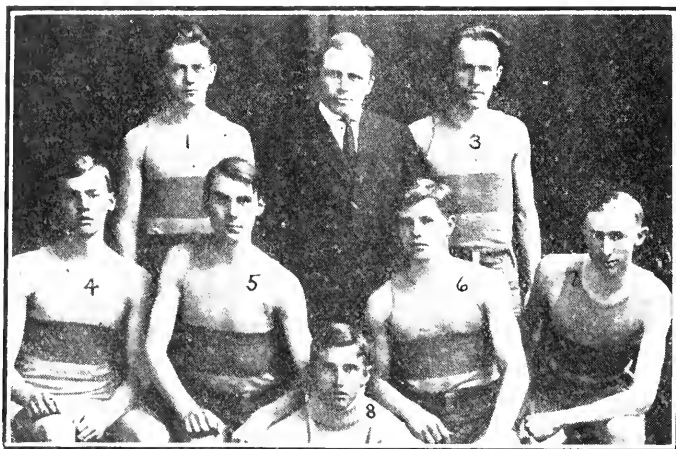
After considerable discussion on the relay situation it was moved that a committee composed of Mr. S. A. Tibbetts, Secretary of the League; Mr. G. E. Mercer, of Palo Alto, and Mr. J. O. Gossett, of Stockton, be appointed to run off the tie on May 24, 1913. Carried.

Moved that the teams should be made up of the entries appearing on the entry blanks for the relay event in the meet of April 26, 1913. Carried.

Trophy committee reported that the Spalding trophy was to be delivered to the Mission H.S. in a few days. The trophy is called "Sliding to Second" and is a perpetual trophy carrying individual medals for the members of each year's team. A letter of acceptance and thanks has already been sent to A. G. Spalding & Bros., for the magnificent gift to the base ball teams of the League.



BASKET BALL TEAM, OAKDALE HIGH SCHOOL,  
Academic Athletic League Finals, 1913.



1. Hauchett; 2. H. Toms, Ath. Dir. and Coach; 3. Buck; 4. Robinson; 5. Albertson; 6. Drew; 7. Brownlee; 8. Bailey, Capt.

BASKET BALL TEAM, SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL,  
Peninsular Sub-League Champions, 1913.

Swimming Committee was absent; but a partial report was given showing a deficit of about \$11. Moved that a written report on being audited shall be accepted. Carried.

Tennis Committee was absent. No report, as the tournament was held to-day.

Treasurer was instructed to get a report from the tennis committee and have the same audited.

The Base Ball Committee was instructed to file a report with the auditor at the end of the season.

The following bills were then allowed after the Auditor had approved them.

To the President, \$11.50; Wetzel Bros., field day printing, \$24.75. Secretary's salary to May 15, 1913, and expenses, \$79.75. Swimming deficit not to exceed \$11.

Moved that in view of the fact that the Lowell H.S. had guaranteed the basket ball series and that there was a balance that the League award the team five trophy basket balls not to exceed \$5 each. Carried.

Moved that the Palo Alto H.S. members of the 1912 championship team who were not on the previous year's team be granted trophy foot balls not to exceed \$5 each and that the members of the 1912 team who were also members of the 1911 team have their trophy footballs engraved showing that they were members of both teams. Carried.

The Handbook Committee reported that A. G. Spalding & Bros. were ready to reissue the League's handbook, provided the League secured many photographs of athletes in action, athletic teams, the members of the Board, with their athletic history, and of the principals of all of the schools of the League with their athletic history. If this data is furnished at once the handbook will be ready for the opening of school next fall and as the book will contain all the rules of the League to date it will be of great help and every school and person interested in the League is asked to help and that at once. Report accepted and every one urged to get to work.

Moved and carried that the Secretary print and distribute copies of these minutes to each school in the League. One for the Principal, one each for the school's faculty and student delegate and three to be posted in the halls of the school.

Moved that the Secretary send a letter of thanks to the Hotel Manx for the use of the room for the meeting to-night. Carried.

Moved that we adjourn. (11:30 P. M.) Carried.

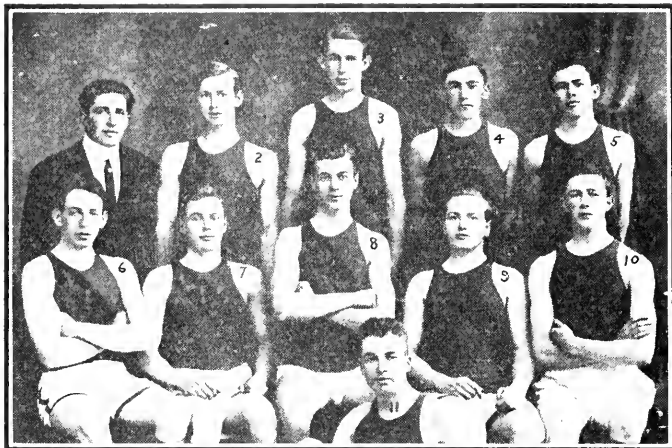
Approved,

Signed, SYDNEY A. TIBBETTS,

W. L. GLASCOCK,

Secretary A. A. L.

President A. A. L.



1, Velisaratos, Mgr.; 2, Laughlin; 3, Coleman; 4, Winters; 5, Comstock; 6, Asher; 7, Sherling; 8, Schwarzenbek, Capt.; 9, Pengally; 10, Duckel; 11, Hulling.

BASKET BALL TEAM, LICK HIGH SCHOOL, 1913.



GIRLS' BASKET BALL TEAM, MOUNTAIN VIEW HIGH SCHOOL, 1913.



## **The Relation of the Academic Athletic League of California to the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union**

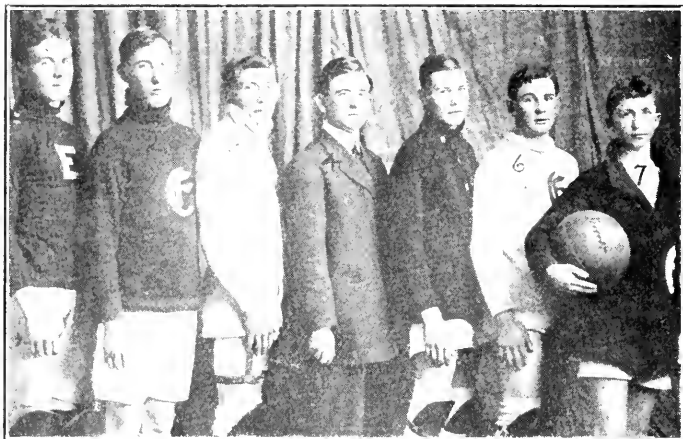
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The "P. A. A." is very frequently spoken of in connection with the "A. A. L." and a few words of explanation will not be amiss. The "P. A. A." is the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, of which E. C. Brown is President and J. E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer, with headquarters at New York. The Union exists among things for "the establishment and maintenance throughout the United States of a uniform test of amateur standing, and uniform rules for the government of all athletic sports within its jurisdiction; the institution, regulation and awarding of the amateur athletic championships of the United States."

It may be said to be the national judge of amateurism in athletics.

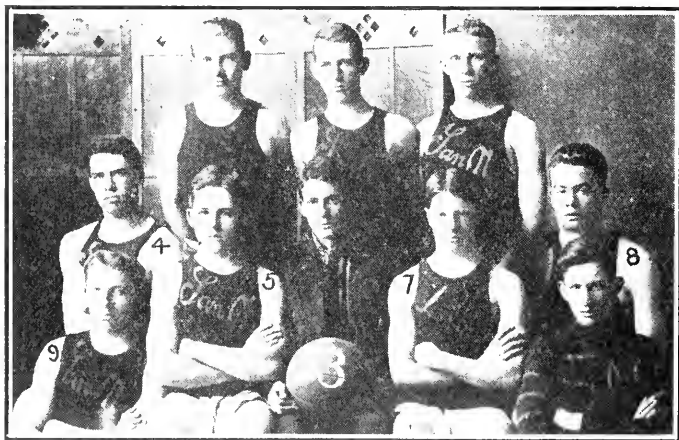
The Pacific Athletic Association of the A. A. U., whose president is John Elliott and whose headquarters are at San Francisco, controls, in the interests of the Union, the following territory: California, north of Tehachapi Pass, Nevada, and the Hawaiian Islands, and acts for the Union in all respects.

The Academic Athletic League of California, believing that it should be identified with amateur athletics in the Pacific Coast and throughout the nation, has become a member of the Pacific Association of the A. A. U. and sends a delegate to its Board of Managers. In addition, it has been honored by the appointment of its President as a Delegate-at-Large on the said Board of Managers.



1, E. Harris, Capt.; 2, K. Glendenning, Mgr.; 3, Burchell; 4, L. P. Farris, Coach; 5, Denny; 6, Bart; 7, Isaacs.

BASKET BALL TEAM, ETNA UNION HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Scott, Capt.; 2, Barton; 3, Leal; 4, Batchelder; 5, Aubert; 6, Skinner, Mgr.; 7, Reynolds S. Chalmers; 9, Lewis; 10, Perham.

BASKET BALL TEAM, SAN MATEO UNION HIGH SCHOOL, 1913.

## List of Sub-Leagues and Schools Belonging to the Academic Athletic League

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### NORTHWESTERN SUB-LEAGUE.

(13 Schools.)

Fort Bragg High School, Healdsburg High School, Hitchcock Military Academy, Mendocino City High School, Mill Valley High School, Clear Lake High School, Petaluma High School, San Rafael High School, Santa Rosa High School, Sebastopol High School, Sonoma High School, Ukiah High School, Willits High School.

### PENINSULA SUB-LEAGUE.

(10 Schools.)

Campbell High School, Los Gatos High School, Mountain View High School, Palo Alto High School, Manzanita Hall, St. Matthew's School, San Jose High School, San Mateo High School, Santa Clara High School, Sequoia Union High School (Redwood City).

### SAN FRANCISCO SUB-LEAGUE.

(10 Schools.)

California School of Mechanical Arts, Cogswell Polytechnic College, High School of Commerce, Humboldt Evening High School, Lowell High School, Mission High School, Polytechnic High School, Sacred Heart College Academy, St. Ignatius Academy, Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts.

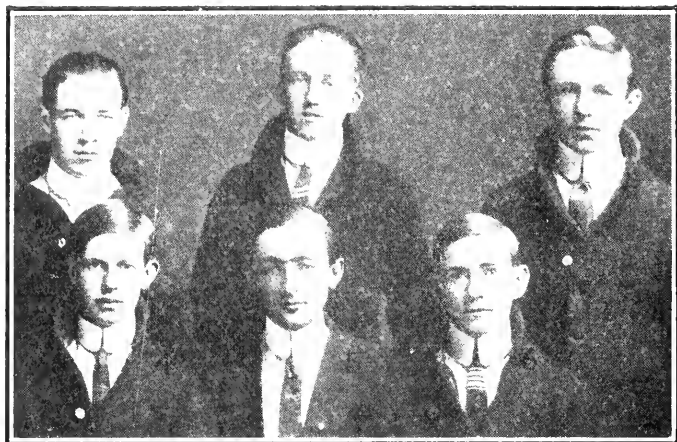
### SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY SUB-LEAGUE.

(8 Schools.)

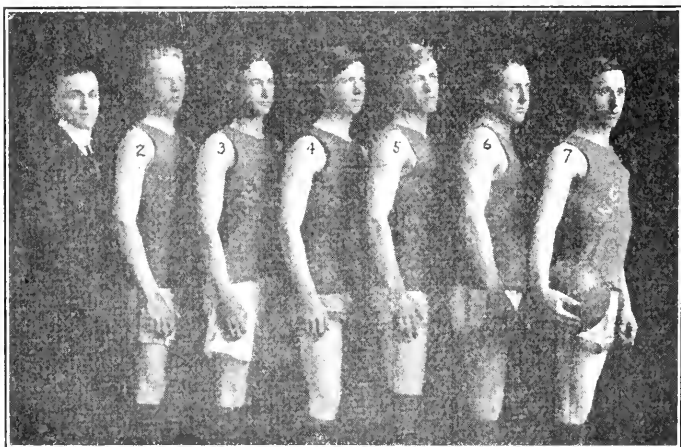
Ceres High School, Lodi High School, Merced High School, Modesto High School, Oakdale High School, Stockton High School, Turlock High School, Ostremba Union High School.

### GENERAL.

Napa High School, Vallejo High School.



1. Dennis; 2. Welch; 3. O'Neill; 4. Barry; 5. Crowell; 6. Connolly.  
BASKET BALL TEAM, SACRED HEART COLLEGE ACADEMY, 1913.



1. Karstensen, Mgr.; 2. Meyer; 3. Wourn; 4. Farley; 5. Kerr; 6. Rademaker;  
7. Cohn.

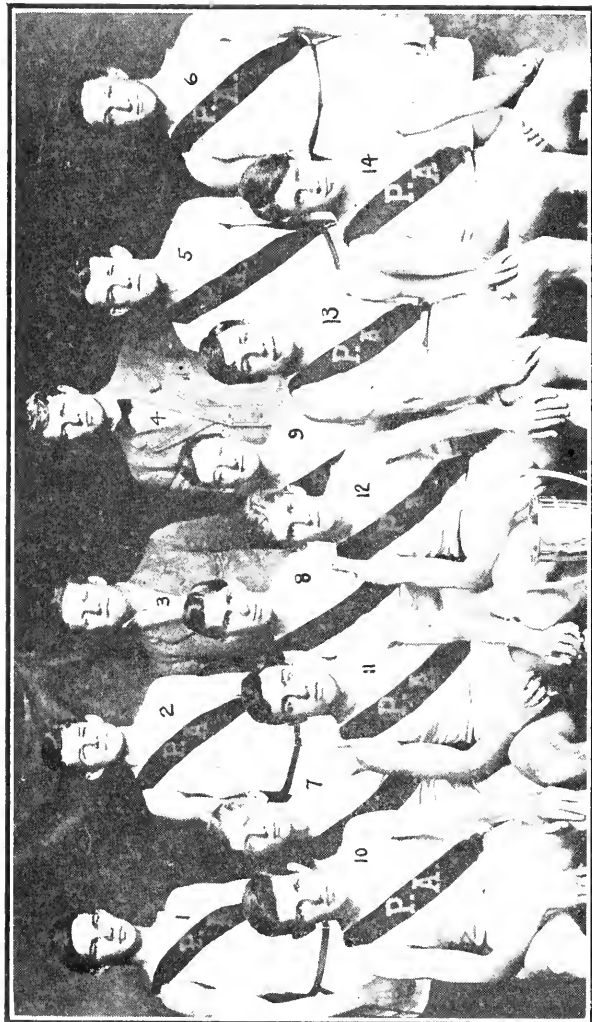
BASKET BALL TEAM, WILMERDING SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL  
ARTS, 1913.

## Important Rules

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The Academic Athletic League, dealing only with strictly amateur athletics, is a member of the American Amateur Athletic Union, and all athletes are cautioned to observe all rules of strict amateur standing. In addition, there are certain local conditions that require attention. Among these rules the following are to be noted as being of prime importance:

1. No money or prizes must be accepted.
2. Do not play in match games with professionals or unregistered athletes.
3. Register with the Secretary of the A. A. L. at least two weeks before you wish to compete, using the required form for your application. Twenty-five cent fee.
4. If you enter any contests not with A. A. L. schools, you must be registered with the P. A. A., H. Hauser, Oakland, Cal. Secretary. Twenty-five cent fee.
5. Do not belong to a high school team and at the same time to a club team, it is forbidden by the A. A. U.
6. This organization is only for athletes under 21 years of age who are doing at least creditable work in their studies.
7. Do not try to register until you know that you fulfill the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws as given on the pink blank and blue blank.
8. All meets of the League require scholarship blanks being sent to the manager of the opposing team in a dual meet or to the A. A. L. committee in charge, if a final or general meet. These blanks must be sent between ten and five days before the games.
9. All meets not arranged for by the Board of Managers must be sanctioned by the president of the sub-league interested.
10. Practice games may be played in foot ball and base ball against all professional teams if a sanction be obtained, but in no other sports may an amateur compete with a professional.
11. Interference or coaching in any games, by spectators or non-competing athletes will result in awarding the game to the opposing team. Laxity in this regard has ruined many games and is the cause of much ill-feeling.
12. Read and study the rules in order that you may make no mistakes.



1, Rogers; 2, Murray; 3, Ramsay, Mgr.; 4, C. S. Morris, Fac. Coach; 5, Mills; 6, Pearce; 7, W. Templeton; 8, Clark; 9, Norton; 10, Card; 11, B. Rising; 12, R. Templeton, Capt.; 13, E. Rising; 14, Wallace. Davey, Photo.

# TRACK TEAM, PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.

Winners of Berkeley Interscholastic.

Academic Athletic League Champions, 1911.

## A. A. L. Track and Field Records

The following lists show A. A. L. track and field records from the first. The present record in each case is shown in dark-faced type. These lists of records show well the development of the A. A. L. athlete.

In most cases the A. A. L. records are at the same time Pacific Coast interscholastic records (records made by any athlete registered under the laws of the League in any contest sanctioned by it or the A. A. U.). However, some of the P. C. I. records have been or are better than A. A. L. records; these are printed below the A. A. L. records in each case, and marked with a star.

### 100-YARD RUN, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olympic), Lippman, F., Drum, S. F. B. H. S. (Lowell).....	11s.
2—Mar. 16, '95 (Olympic), Lippman, S. F. B. H. S.....	10 4/5s.
3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. S.), Jenks, O. H. S.....	10 4/5s.
5—Oct. 19, '96 (U. C.), Carter, S. H. S.; Woolsey, B. H. S.....	10 4/5s.
6—Apr. 10, '97 (Olympic), Scott, E., B. H. S.; Man, B. H. S.....	10 4/5s.
7—Oct. 9, '97 (Olympic), Abadie, P. H. S.....	10 3/5s.
9—Oct. 1, '98 (Olympic), Abadie, P. H. S.....	10 3/5s.
10—Apr. 8, '99 (U. C.), Manor, L. H. S.....	10 3/5s.
11—Oct. 7, '99 (U. C.), Asbill, P. H. S.....	10 3/5s.
12—Mar. 24, 1900 (U. C.), Hamilton, P. A. H. S.; Ligda, O. H. S.....	10 3/5s.
14—Apr. 13, '01 (U. C.), Turpin, L. H. S.....	10 3/5s.
15—Oct. 12, '01 (Emeryville), Hagans, W. B., U. H. S.....	10 2/5s.
16—Apr. 5, '02 (U. C.), Hagans, W. B., U. H. S.....	10 3/5s.
17—Oct. 4, '02 (U. C.), <b>Hagans, W. B., U. H. S.....</b>	<b>10 1/5s.</b>
20—Apr. 9, '04 (U. C.), <b>Cope, E., C. S. M. A.....</b>	<b>10 1/5s.</b>
22—Apr. 8, '05 (U. C.), <b>Vogelman, M., Modesto.....</b>	<b>10 1/5s.</b>
26—Apr. 13, '07 (U. C.), <b>Golcher, C., C. S. M. A.....</b>	<b>10 1/5s.</b>
29—Oct. 3, '08 (U. C.), <b>Hollis, R. C. P. C.....</b>	<b>10 1/5s.</b>
30—May 8, '09 (U. C.), <b>Hollis, R. C. P. C.....</b>	<b>10 1/5s.</b>
32—Apr. 2, '10 (U. C.), <b>Rogers, R. C. S. M. A.....</b>	<b>10 1/5s.</b>
36—Apr. 26, '13 (U. C.), <b>Parker, G., S. H. S.....</b>	<b>10s.</b>

### 220 YARD RUN, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olym.), Drum, W. P., S. F. B. H. S.....	25 1/4s.
2—Mar. 16, '95 (Olympic), Hanford, L., O. H. S.....	25 1/5s.
3—Sept. 28, '95 (Bklyn.), Drum, W. P., S. F. B. H. S.....	24 3/5s.
4—Apr. 18, '96 (Berkeley, U. C.), Drum, W. P., S. F. B. H. S.....	24 2/5s.
5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Woolsey, B. H. S.....	23 2/5s.
10—Apr. 8, '99 (U. C.), Cadogan, A., O. H. S.....	23 1/5s.
15—Oct. 12, '01 (Emeryville), <b>Hagans, W. B., U. H. S.,</b> (straightaway) .....	<b>22 3/5s.</b>



1. Hohman, C. S. M. A.; Discus Throw, 108ft. 3ins., May 6, 1911; 115ft. 7ins., April 6, 1912. 2. Furgeson, O. P. H. S.; 880 yds., 2m. 7 1/5s., October 8, 1910.



16—Apr. 5, '02 (U. C.), Hagans, W. B., U. H. S.....	23 1/5s.
18—Apr. 25, '03 (U. C.), <b>Hagans, W. B., U. H. S.....</b>	<b>23s.</b>
32—Apr. 2, '10 (U. C.), Rogers, C. S. M. A.....	23s.
34—May 6, '11 (U. C.), Thomas, S. J. H. S.....	23s.
35—Apr. 6, '12 (U. C.), Parker, S. H. S.....	23s.
36—Apr. 26, '13 (U. C.), <b>Parker, S. H. S.....</b>	<b>22 3/5s.</b>

## 440-YARD RUN, A. A. L. RECORD.

3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. C.), Parkhurst, B. H. S.....	56 1/2s.
4—Apr. 18, '96 (U. C.), Woolsey, B. H. S.....	56 1/5s.
5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Cadogan, O. H. S.....	54 3/5s.
6—Apr. 10, '97 (Olympic), Woolsey, B. H. S.....	52 3/5s.
8—Apr. 9, '98 (Olympic), <b>Cadogan, A., O. H. S.....</b>	<b>51s.</b>

## 880-YARD RUN, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olymp.), Littlefield, R., O. H. S....	2m. 19 2/5s.
3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. C.), Russ, O. H. S.....	2m. 12 1/2s.
5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Pitchford, P. H. S., S. F.....	2m. 7 1/5s.
7—Oct. 9, '97 (Olympic), Finne, U. H. S.....	2m. 6 1/5s.
8—Apr. 9, '98 (Olympic), Harris, C., O. H. S.....	2m. 5 4/5s.
18—Apr. 25, '03 (U. C.) Yost, L. H. S.....	2m. 5 1/5s.
22—Apr. 8, '05 (U. C.), Dodson, R., C. S. M. A.....	2m. 4 1/5s.
24—Apr. 7, '06 (U. C.), <b>Maundrell, H. H., Lowell....</b>	<b>2m. 2 3/5s.</b>

## ONE-MILE RUN, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olym.), Littlefield, R., O. H. S.....	5m. 21 1/5s.
2—Mar. 16, '95 (Olym.), Jackson, W. B., O. H. S.....	5m. 5 1/2s.
3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. S.), Cutler, L. H. S.....	5m. 2 1/2s.
8—Apr. 9, '98 (Olympic), Weber, O. H. S.....	4m. 55 4/5s.
14—Apr. 13, '01 (U. C.), Westdahl, O. H. S.....	4m. 52 2/5s.
16—Apr. 5, '02 (U. C.), DeMamiel, L. H. S.....	4m. 52s.
17—Oct. 4, '02 (U. C.), DeMamiel, L. H. S.....	4m. 49 2/5s.
18—Apr. 25, '03 (U. C.), Hunter, G., Santa Clara H. S.....	4m. 41 1/5s.
22—Apr. 8, '05 (U. C.), Maundrell, L. H. S.....	4m. 38 4/5s.
27—Oct. 19, 1907 (U. C.), <b>Hartwell, M., O. H. S.....</b>	<b>4m. 35 3/5s.</b>

## 120-YARD HURDLE, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olympic), Cheek, O., O. H. S.....	20 1/2s.
1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olympic), Dawson, W., O. H. S.....	17 4/5s.
2—May 16, '95 (Olympic), Dawson, W., O. H. S.....	19 1/4s.
3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. C.), Hoffman, O. H. S.....	18 1/5s.
4—Apr. 18, '96 (U. C.), Cheek, O. H. S.....	17 4/5s.
5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Hoffman, O. H. S.....	17 1/5s.
10—Apr. 8, '99 (U. C.), Hendrickson, C. H. S.....	17 1/5s.
11—Oct. 7, '99 (U. C.), Thomas, R., U. H. S.....	16 1/5s.
35—Apr. 6, '12 (U. C.), Colby, C. P. C.....	16 1/5s.
36—Apr. 26, '13 (U. C.), <b>Grunsky, C., S. H. S.....</b>	<b>16s.</b>

## 220-YARD HURDLE, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olympic), Dawson, W., O. H. S.....	31 1/2s.
2—Mar. 16, '95 (Olympic), Woolsey, R. S., B. H. S.....	31s.
3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. C.), Warnick, B. H. S.....	29 1/2s.
4—Apr. 18, '96 (U. C.), Dawson (heat), O. H. S.; Warnick, B. H. S.....	29 1/5s.
5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Spencer, B. H. S.....	28 1/2s.
6—Apr. 10, '97 (Olympic), Warnick, B. H. S.....	28 2/5s.
7—Oct. 9, '97 (Olympic), Spencer, B. H. S.....	28 1/5s.



1. Eldridge, Healdsburg H. S., Pole Vault, May 6, 1911; Height, 11ft. 2. Parker, Stockton H. S., 100 and 220 Yards A. A. L. Records. 3. Grunsky, Stockton H. S., 120 and 220 Yards Hurdles A. A. L. Records.

8—Apr. 9, '98 (Olympic), Spencer, B. H. S.....	27 4/5s.
11—Oct. 7, '99 (U. C.), Thomas, U. H. S.....	27 3/5s.
14—Apr. 13, '01 (U. C.), Weller, U. H. S.....	27 2/5s.
15—Oct. 12, '01 (Emeryville), <b>Weller, U. H. S.</b> (straightaway).....	26 2 5s.
16—Apr. 5, '02 (U. C.), Weller, U. H. S.....	27 1/5s.
*B. C. L.—May 4, '07 (B. C. L.), Hupp, C. S. M. A.....	26 3/5s.
29—Oct. 3, '08 (U. C.), MacIise, D. G., O. H. S.....	26 3/5s.
30—May 8, '09 (U. C.), <b>Beeson, E. J., H. H. S.</b> .....	26 2 5s.

## HIGH JUMP, A. A. L. RECORD.

2—Mar. 16, '95 (Olymp.), McConnell, J., O. H. S.....	5ft. 3 in.
3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. C.), Woolsey, R. I., B. H. S.....	5ft. 3 3/4 in.
4—Apr. 18, '96 (U. C.), Grant, P. H. S.; Hoffman, J. D., O. H. S.....	5ft. 5in...
5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Hoffman, J. D., O. H. S.....	5ft. 6 5/8 in.
6—Apr. 10, '97 (Olympic), Cooley, F. E., O. H. S.....	5ft. 8 in.
8—Apr. 9, '98 (Olympic), Henley, A., U. H. S.....	5ft. 9 in.
9—Oct. 1, '98 (Olympic), Henley, A., U. H. S.....	5ft. 1 in.
22—Apr. 8, '05 (U. C.), <b>Hall, C., O. H. S.</b> .....	6ft. 2 34/100 in.

## BROAD JUMP, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olympic), Cheek, A., O. H. S.....	21ft. 7 3/4 in.
10—Apr. 8, '99 (U. C.), Henley, A., U. H. S.....	21ft. 10 in.
12—Mar. 24, 1900 (U. C.), <b>Henley, A., U. H. S.</b> .....	22ft. 3 1 2 in.
*B. C. L.—Nov. 15, '02 (U. C.), Chaplin, B., B. <b>H. S.</b> .....	22ft. 6 1 2 in.

## POLE VAULT, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olympic), Rosborough, J., O. H. S.....	9ft. 4 in.
3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. C.), Rosborough, J., O. H. S.....	9ft. 5 in.
4—Apr. 18, '96 (U. C.), Hoffman, J. D., O. H. S.....	10ft.
5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Hoffman, J. D., O. H. S.....	10ft. 3 1/2 in.
11—Oct. 7, '99 (U. C.), Irwin, H. B. H. S.....	10ft. 6 7/8 in.
12—Mar. 24, '06 (U. C.), Henley, A., U. H. S.....	10ft. 7 1/2 in.
20—Apr. 9, '04 (U. C.), Munn, Modesto.....	10ft. 9 in.
21—Oct. 8, '04 (U. C.), Moullen, F. C., C. S. M. A.....	10ft. 9 72/100 in.
22—Apr. 8, '05 (U. C.), Moullen, F., C. S. M. A.....	11ft. 1 1/5 in.
*Stanford Inter.—'06 (P. Alto), Munn, O. H. S.....	11ft. 3 1/4 in.
*B. C. L.—May 4, '07 (U. C.), Vail, O. H. S.....	11ft. 5 1/8 in.
29—Oct. 3, 1908 (U. C.), Smith, A. I., O. H. S.....	11ft. 5 in.
32—Apr. 2, '10 (U. C.), <b>Young, H. H. S.</b> .....	11ft. 6 in.

## 12-POUND SHOT PUT, A. A. L. RECORD.

8—Apr. 9, '98 (Olympic), Woodrum, O. H. S.....	45ft. 5 in.
13—Oct. 13, 1900 (U. C.), Partin, U. H. S.....	47ft. 1 in.
17—Oct. 4, '02 (U. C.), Rose, R., H. H. S.....	49ft. 6 in.
18—Apr. 25, '03 (U. C.), Rose, R., H. H. S.....	52ft. 2 64/100 in.
19—Oct. 10, '03 (U. C.), <b>Rose, R., H. H. S.</b> .....	52ft. 8 2/5 in.

## 16-LB. SHOT PUT, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olympic), Wilbur, R. T., O. H. S.....	37ft. 4 in.
4—Apr. 18, '96 (U. C.), Cheek, O. H. S.....	37ft. 5 1/4 in.
5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Woolsey, B. H. S.....	38ft.
6—Apr. 10, '97 (Olympic), Woolsey, B. H. S.....	38ft. 3 in.
18—Apr. 25, '03 (U. C.), <b>Rose, R., H. H. S.</b> .....	44ft. 10 1 5 in.
*P. A. A.—May 2, '03 (U. C.), <b>Rose, R., H. H. S.</b> .....	45ft. 6 1/4 in.



(1) 100 Yards Dash, October 8, 1910. --1, R. Rogers, California School Mechanical Arts; 2, Ed. Alvarado, Mission High School; 3, Thomas, San Jose High School; 4, A. Maynard, California School Mechanical Arts. Time 10 2-58.  
 (2) 12 lb. Shot Put, May 6, 1911.--Bohman, California School Mechanical Arts; distance 110, 8 1-2 ins.

## 12-LB. HAMMER THROW, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '95 (Olym.), Wilbur, R. T., O. H. S.....	110ft.
3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. C.), Lynch, E., O. H. S.....	116ft.
5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Smith, W. W., H. S.....	133ft. 9 in.
6—Apr. 10, '97 (Olympic), Smith, W. W., H. S.....	156ft. 4 in.
7—Oct. 9, '97 (Olympic), Plaw, A., O. H. S.....	166ft. 2 in.
10—Apr. 8, '99 (U. C.), <b>Estes, S. J. N. S</b> .....	<b>173ft. 10 in.</b>

## DISCUS THROW.

34—May 6 '11 (U. C.), Hohnam, P., C. S. M. A....	168ft. 3 in.
35—Apr. 6, '12 (U. C.), Hohnam, P., C. S. M. A....	116ft. 7 1/2 in.

## ONE-MILE RELAY RACE, SIX RELAYS, A. A. L. RECORD.

1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olympic), O. H. S.....	3m. 52 4/5s.
2—Mar. 16, '95 (Olympic), Littlefield, Smith, Russ, Cheek, Dawson, Jones, O. H. S.....	3m. 36s.
4—Apr. 18, '96 (U. C.), B. H. S.....	3m. 31s.
6—Apr. 10, '97 (Olympic), O. H. S.....	3m. 27s.
8—Apr. 9, '98 (Olympic), Foster, Morrill, Weber, Turner, Harris, Cadogan, O. H. S.....	3m. 24s.
20—Apr. 9, '04 (U. C.), Cope, Beck, Johns, Jones, O'Connor, Dodson, <b>C. S. M. A</b> .....	3m. 20 4 5s.
(Standing touch, 5 1-2 laps.)	
24—Apr. 7, '06 (U. C.), L. Thompson, H. Smitherrum, L. Hanchett, J. Le Veau, A. Hill, H. Boyd, San Jose.....	3m. 25 4/5s.
27—Oct. 19, '07 (U. C.), <b>B. H. S</b> .....	3m. 21 3/5s.
36—May 24, '13, for tie (U. C.), Palo Alto H. S.—Run as an exhibition race on the default of the other team—(Owen, Card, Wallace, Nagel, Kirksey, Lachmund).....	3m. 18 2/5s.

## ONE-MILE WALK, A. A. L. RECORD.

5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Walsh, A. M., L. H. S.....	7m. 28s.
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## SWIMMING RECORDS.

## 50 YARDS.

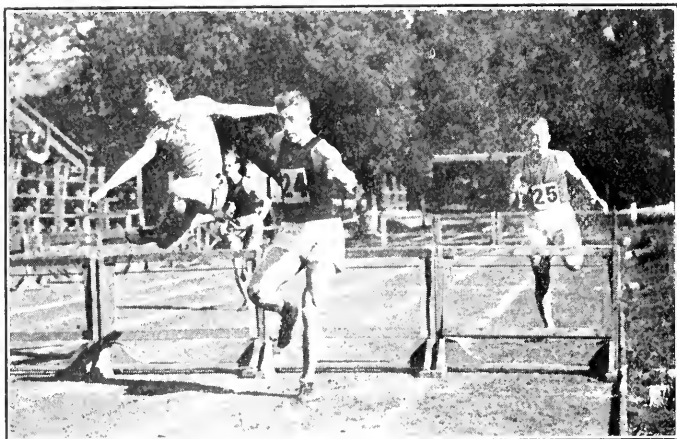
20—Oct. 11, '12, Lewis, C. H., L. H. S.....	28s.
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## 100 YARDS, A. A. L. RECORD.

6—'04 (Olympic), Bonifield, P. H. S.; S. F.....	1m. 9 1/5s.
7—Mar. 4, '05 (Olympic), <b>Bromley, C. S. M. A</b> .....	1m. 9s.
*S. F. League—'06 (Olympic), <b>Bromley, G., C. S.</b> <b>M. A.</b> .....	1m. 7 3 4s.
12—Oct. 9, '08 (Olympic), <b>T. Laine, L. H. S</b> .....	1m. 6s.
18—Sept. 22, '11 (Y. M. C. A.), Smith, E., L. H. S.....	1m. 2/5s.
19—Mar. 15, '12 (Y. M. C. A.), Smith, E., L. H. S.....	1m. 4s.
21—Apr. 18, '13 (Y. M. C. A.), Johnson, L., C. P. C.....	1m. 4s.

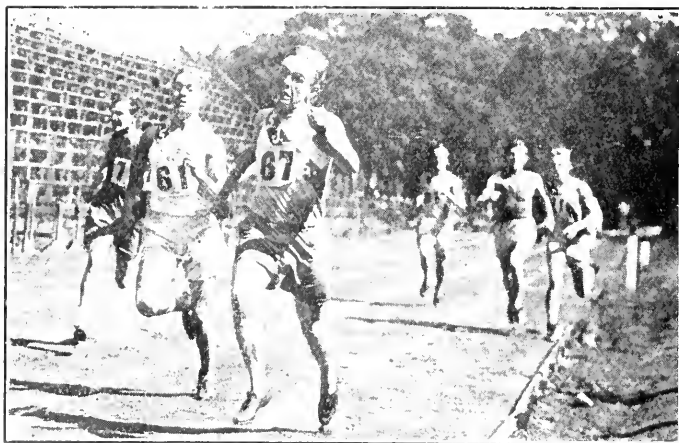
## 220 YARDS, A. A. L. RECORD.

6—'04 (Olympic), Bonifield, P. H. S.; S. F.....	3m. 18 3/5s.
7—Mar., '05 (Olympic), Bromley, C. S. M. A.....	3m. 8 1/2s.
9—Nov., '06 (Sutro), <b>Bromley, C. S. M. A</b> .....	3m. 5 1 5s.
*O. C.—'06 (Olympic), <b>Bromley, C. S. M. A</b> .....	3m. 3s.
11—Apr. 17, '08 (Olympic), <b>T. Laine, L. H. S</b> .....	3m.
18—Sept. 22, '11 (Y. M. C. A.), Johnson, L., C. P. C.....	2m. 50 1/5s.
19—Mar. 15, '12 (Y. M. C. A.), Johnson, L., C. P. C.....	2m. 44 2/5s.



J. Urban, Mountain View High School, first; T. Malott, Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts, second; W. Urban, Mountain View High School, third; Colby, Cogswell Polytechnic College, fourth. Time 27 1-58.

220 YARDS HURDLES, MAY 6, 1911.



Smitherum, San Jose High School, first; Hamlin, San Jose High School, second; Lenzon, California School of Mechanical Arts, third. Time 53 1-58.

100 YARDS RUN, MAY 6, 1911.

3—'01, Walker, J., C. S. M. A.....7m. 15 2/5s.  
7—Mar. 4, '05 (Olympic), Laine, T., Lowell.....7m. 6s.  
  (1st heat)  
7—Mar. 4, '05 (Olym.), McKenzie, P. H. S.; S. F...7m. 2s.  
  (2d heat)  
8—Feb. 23, '06 (Olympic), Laine, T., L. H. S.....6m. 40s.  
7—Mar. 17, '11 (Y. M. C. A.), Johnson, L., C. P. C....6m. 26 4/5s.  
8—Sept. 22, '11 (Y. M. C. A.), Johnson, L., C. P. C....6m. 20 2/5s.  
9—Mar. 15, '12 (Y. M. C. A.), Johnson, L., C. P. C....5m. 58 2/5s.

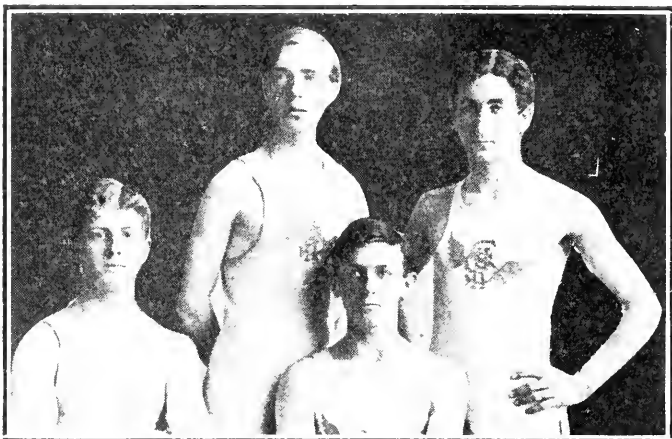
3—	'01,	Kopke, E.,	C. S. M. A.	15m.
10—	Oct. 25, '07	(Olympic),	Laine, T., L. H. S.	14m. 20 2/5s.
13—	Mar. 12, '09	(Olympic),	Kitto, Ed., O. H. S.	14m. 13 4/5s.
17—	Mar. 17, '11	(Y. M. C. A.),	Smith, E., L. H. S.	14m. 6s.
18—	Sept. 22, '11	(Y. M. C. A.),	Smith, E., L. H. S.	14m. 6s.
19—	Mar. 15, '12	(Y. M. C. A.),	Smith, E., L. H. S.	13m. 25 1/5s.
20—	Oct. 11, '12	(Y. M. C. A.),	Johnson, L., C. P. C.	12m. 50 2/5s.

17—Mar. 17, '11, Lowell, H. S.....	1m. 40s.
18—Sept. 22, '11, Lowell, H. S.....	1m. 35 3/5s.
19—Mar. 15, '12, Lowell H. S. (Lewis, Huntington, W. Wilson, H. Wilson, Van Vleet, Smith).....	1m. 33 2/5s.

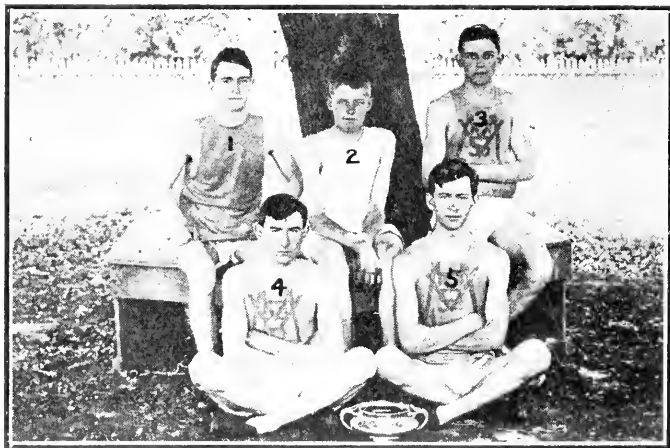
8—Feb. 23, '06 (Olympic), E. Berl, R. Johnson, R.  
Day, E. W. Wood, **P. H. S.; S. F.**.....2m. 41s.  
10—Oct. 25, '07 (Olympic), (1) Strahan, (2) Simpson,  
(3) Grimes, (4) Meyer, (5) Gilbert, (6)  
Ruether, **L. H. S.**.....2m. 13s.

14—Dec. 3, '09 (Sutro Baths) **L. H. S.**.....3m. 19 3/5s.

- 1—Oct. 27, '94 (Olympic), Oakland H. S.
- 2—Mar. 16, '95 (Olympic), Oakland H. S. won, Berkeley H. S.  
second, 52—51.
- 3—Sept. 28, '95 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Berkeley H. S.  
second, 54 1/2—43 1/2.
- 4—Apr. 18, '96 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Berkeley H. S.  
second, 42—38.
- 5—Oct. 10, '96 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Berkeley H. S.  
second, by 2 points.
- 6—Apr. 10, '97 (Olympic), Berkeley H. S. won, Oakland H. S.  
second, 44—40.
- 7—Oct. 9, '97 (Olympic), Berkeley H. S. won, Oakland H. S.  
second, 53—47.
- 8—Apr. 9, '98 (Olympic), Oakland H. S. won, Berkeley H. S.  
second, 52—47.
- 9—Oct. 1, '98 (Olympic), Oakland H. S. won, P. H. S., S. F.  
second, 46—27.
- 10—Apr. 8, '99 (U. C.), Ukiah H. S. won, Berkeley H. S. second,  
35—28.



1. French; 2. Gaffney; 3. Latulipe; 4. Meagher.  
 RELAY TEAM, SACRED HEART COLLEGE ACADEMY, 1911.  
 Bustneff, Photo.



1. Higgins; 2. Dunn; 3. Loucks; 4. Dermody; 5. Morton.  
 CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM, MOUNTAIN VIEW HIGH SCHOOL.  
 Champions Academic Athletic League, 1912.



- 11—Oct. 9, '99 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Ukiah H. S. second, 36—32.
- 12—Mar. 24, 1900 (U. C.), Ukiah H. S. won, Oakland H. S. second, 55—29.
- 13—Oct. 13, 1900 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Ukiah H. S. second, 40—39.
- 14—Apr. 13, '01 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Ukiah H. S. second, 41—27.
- 15—Oct. 12, 1901 (Emeryville), Ukiah H. S. won, Oakland H. S. second, 50—39.
- 16—Apr. 5, '02 (U. C.), Ukiah H. S. won, Oakland H. S. second, 55—27.
- 17—Oct. 4, '02 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Ukiah H. S. second, 41—30 1/2.
- 18—Apr. 25, '03 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Ukiah H. S. second, 28—26 1/2.
- 19—Oct. 19, '03 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Lowell H. S. second, 28—25.
- 20—Apr. 9, '04 (U. C.), C. S. M. A. won, Oakland H. S. second, 29 4/5—27 4/5.
- 21—Oct. 8, '04 (U. C.), C. S. M. A. won, Oakland H. S. second, 30—26.
- 22—Apr. 8, '05 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Berkeley H. S. second, 25—20 1/2.
- 23—Oct. 21, '05 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Lowell H. S. second, 24—18.
- 24—Apr. 7, '06 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Lowell H. S. second, 29 1/2—25 1/2 (4 places counting).
- 25—Oct. 20, '06 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Berkeley H. S. second, 37—27 (4 places counting).
- 26—Apr. 13, '07 (U. C.), Berkeley H. S. won, C. S. M. A. second, 40—31 (4 places counting).
- 27—Oct. 19, '07 (U. C.), Berkeley H. S. won, Oakland H. S. second, 39—35 1/3 (4 places counting).
- 28—Apr. 4, '08 (U. C.), Santa Rosa H. S. won, Healdsburg H. S. second, 24—18 1/2.
- 29—Oct. 3, '08 (U. C.), Oakland H. S. won, Cogswell second, 38 2/3—27 2/3.
- 30—May 8, '09 (U. C.), Healdsburg H. S. won, Cogswell second, 32—25.
- 31—Oct. 30, '09 (Presidio, S. F.), San Jose H. S. won, Cogswell and Fort Bragg tie for second, 28—24—24.
- 32—Apr. 2, '10 (U. C.), Pen. Sub-League, S. F., N. W., 61—39—27.
- 33—Oct. 8, '10 (U. C.), C. S. M. A., M. H. S., O. M. T., 35—18—15.
- 34—May 6, '11 (U. S.), P. A. H. S., S. J. H. S., S. R. H. S., 35 1/2—25—16.
- 35—Apr. 6, '12 (U. C.), P. A. H. S., S. H. S., C. S. M. A., 55 5/6—25—17.
- 36—Apr. 26, '13 (U. C.), P. A. H. S., S. H. S., S. R. H. S., 44—29—15.

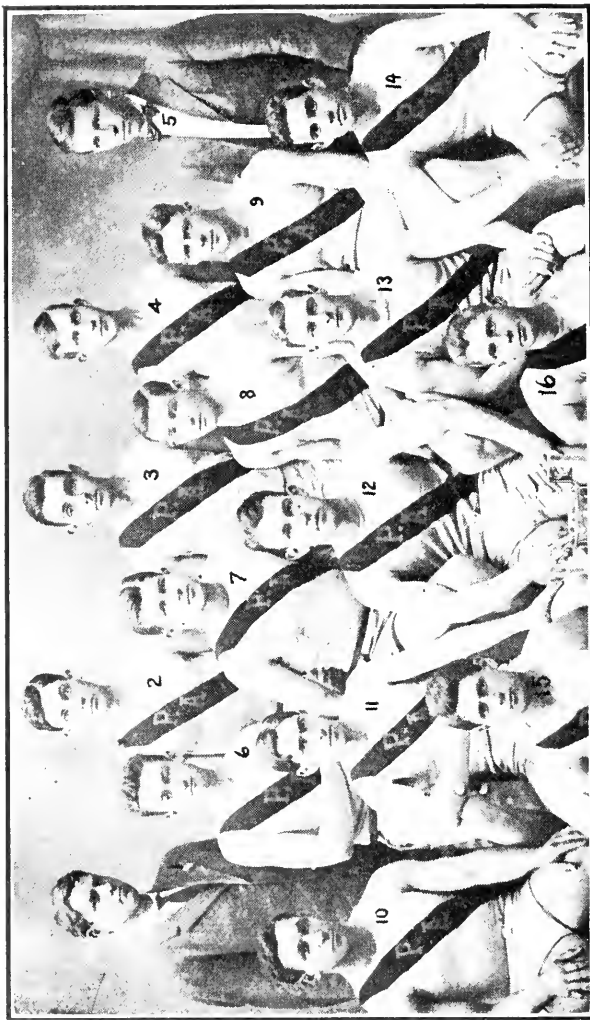
## SYNOPSIS OF FINAL GAMES IN FOOT BALL.

Under the Academic Amateur Athletic Association.

- 1891—Oakland vs. Hopkins.  
 1892—Oakland vs. B. H. S. (Lowell), 20—0.  
 1893—Oakland vs. B. H. S. (Lowell), 32—0.

Under the A. A. L.

- 1894—Oakland.  
 1895—Oakland.



1, Morris, Fac. Coach; 2, Blocker; 3, Apple; 4, Hutchinson; 5, Stevens, Mgr.; 6, Norton; 7, Murray; 8, Hight; 9, Miller; 10, Fearch; 11, Clark; 12, Mills, Capt.; 13, Dingley; 14, Schnell; 15, Wallace; 16, Templeton.  
 TRACK TEAM, PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.  
 Champions Academic Athletic League, 1912.

- 1896—St. Matthew's vs. Oakland, 28—0, Presidio grounds, December 13.  
 1897—Belmont vs. Hoitts, 20—0, November 24.  
 1900—Lowell vs. Berkeley H. S., 6—5.  
 1901—Lowell vs. Berkeley H. S., Tie.  
 1902—Lowell vs. Berkeley H. S., 6—0, Presidio grounds, San Francisco, November 22.  
 1903—Berkeley vs. S. F. Polytechnic, 6—0.  
 1904—C. S. M. A. vs. Oakland, 12—0, Presidio grounds, S. F.  
 1905—Berkeley vs. Lowell, 5—0, Presidio grounds, S. F.  
 1906—Centerville vs. C. S. M. A., 4—0, East Shore Park, Contra Costa County.  
 1907—Berkeley vs. Woodland, 6—0, California field.  
 1908—Alameda vs. C. S. M. A., 6—6, Recreation Park, Alameda. C. S. M. A. defaulted in the play off of the tie.  
 1909—Alameda vs. San Francisco Polytechnic, 0—0, Nov. 25; 3—2, Dec. 11, Presidio grounds, S. F.  
 1910—C. S. M. A. vs. Hitchcock, 13—0, Thanksgiving Day.  
 Note.—First named team won in each case.

## SYNOPSIS OF FINAL GAMES IN RUGBY FOOT BALL.

- 1—Nov. 27, '09, Santa Clara vs. Lowell, 9—3, Santa Clara.  
 2—Nov. 26, '10—Palo Alto vs. Mission, 13—0, U. C. Field.  
 3—Nov. 30, '11, Palo Alto vs. Mission, 16—3, Presidio.  
 4—Nov. 2, '12, Palo Alto vs. Stockton, 31—0, Stanford Field.

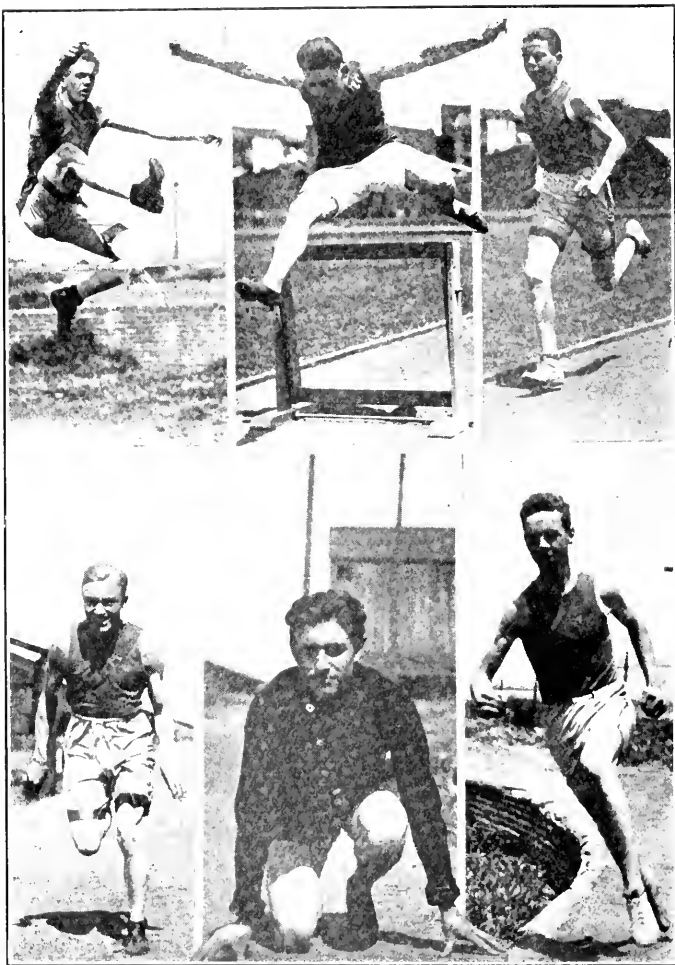
## SYNOPSIS OF FINAL GAMES IN BASE BALL.

- 7—'01, Berkeley H. S.  
 8—'02, Lowell H. S. vs. Berkeley H. S., 9—3, Recreation Park, San Francisco, May 10.  
 9—'03, Berkeley H. S.  
 10—'04, Palo Alto H. S. vs. C. S. M. A., 16—4.  
 11—'05, C. S. M. A. vs. Alameda H. S., 6—3, Idora Park, Oakland.  
 12—'06, no contest, earthquake.  
 13—'07, Alameda H. S. vs. Wilmerding, 4—3 (11 innings), U. C. grounds, Berkeley, May 25.  
 14—'08, Palo Alto vs. Napa, U. C. grounds, Berkeley.  
 15—'09, Alameda vs. Cogswell, 4—3, U. C. grounds, Berkeley.  
 16—'10, Sacred Heart vs. Stockton, 12—4, San Francisco.  
 17—'11, Hitchcock vs. Modesto, 8—3, San Rafael, May 13.  
 18—'12, Mission vs. San Jose, —, San Jose, May 28.  
 19—'13, Modesto vs. Palo Alto, 5—1, Modesto, May 31.

Note.—First named team won in each instance.

## SYNOPSIS OF FINALS IN SWIMMING.

- 6—'04 (Olympic), P. H. S.; S. F. won, C. S. M. A. second.  
 7—Mar. 4, '05 (Olympic), C. S. M. A. won, P. S. H.; S. F. second, 13—12.  
 8—Feb. 23, '06 (Olympic), P. H. S.; S. F. won, Lowell second, 18—14.  
 9—Nov. '06 (Sutro's), C. S. M. A. (Lowell won at meet, but some men were not registered).  
 10—Oct. 25, '07 (Olympic), L. H. S. won, C. S. M. A. second, 28—8.  
 11—Apr. 17, '08 (Olympic), L. H. S., O. H. S., 19—11.  
 12—Oct. 9, '08 (Olympic), L. H. S., W. S. L. A., 25—7.  
 13—Mar. 12, '09 (Olympic), L. H. S., O. H. S., 17—14.  
 14—Dec. 3, '09 (Sutro's Baths, S. F.) Mission, 13; L. H. S., 9; C. S. M. A., 9.



1. K. Brown; 2. Hemenway; 3. P. Sochov; 4. A. Karstensen; 5. C. Knoles; 6. W. Morgan.

WILMERDING SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

- 15—Apr. 29, '10, Cogswell, Mission, Lowell, 20—11—7.  
 16—  
 17—Mar. 17, '11, Lowell, Cogswell, Mission, 19—17—5.  
 18—Sept. 22, '11, Lowell, Cogswell, Napa, C. S. M. A., 24—11—4—4,  
 19—Mar. 15, '12, Lowell, Cogswell, C. S. M. A., 24—13—6.  
 20—Oct. 11, '12, Lowell, Cogswell, Poly, 35—17—9.  
 21—Apr. 18, '13, Lowell, Cogswell, C. S. M. A., 38—15—5.

## SYNOPSIS OF FINAL GAMES OF TENNIS.

## Singles.

- 11—'04, Long, H., L. H. S., won; Hotchkiss, M., C. S. M. A., second.  
 12—May 13, '05 (Cal. Courts, S. F.), Long, H., L. H. S., won; Hotchkiss, M., C. S. M. A., second. (H. Long defeated Gabriel, C. S. M. A., for first place, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—1; Hotchkiss defeated M. Long for second place, 8—6, 6—3.)  
 13—'06, No contest; earthquake.  
 14—'07, M. McLoughlin, L. H. S.  
 15—'08, M. McLoughlin, L. H. S.  
 16—'09, M. McLoughlin, L. H. S.

## Doubles.

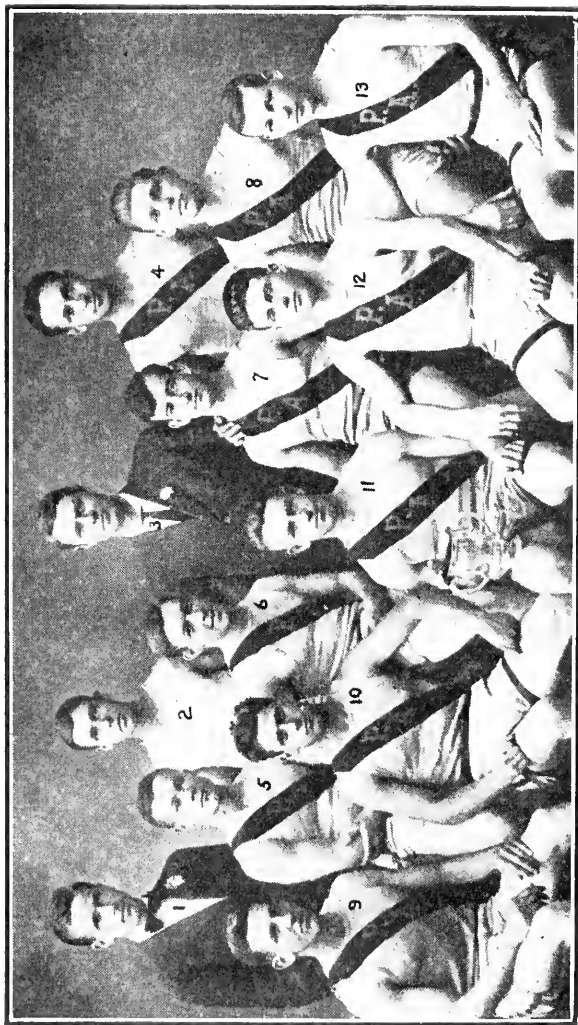
- 12—Apr. 29, '05 (Oakland), Long, H., and Long, M., L. H. S., vs. Hotchkiss and Gabriel, C. S. M. A., 4—6, 6—3, 8—6, 7—9, 6—3.  
 13—'06, no contest.  
 14—'07 (Lowell), McLoughlin, M., and R. Strachan, L. H. S., won.  
 15—'08 (Lowell), McLoughlin, M., and R. Strachan, L. H. S., won.  
 16—'09 (Lowell), McLoughlin, M., and J. Strachan, L. H. S., won.

## SYNOPSIS OF FINAL GAMES OF BASKET BALL.

- 1905—Oakland vs. Palo Alto.  
 1906—Oakland vs. Mission (default).  
 1906—Berkeley vs. Mission, 12—6, Y. M. H. A., S. F., March 30, 1906.  
 1907—Lowell vs. Oakland, 16—11, Reliance Club, Oakland, March 28, 1907.  
 1908—Oakland vs. Santa Rosa, 21—13, Santa Rosa, February 29, 1908.  
 1909—W. S. I. A., by default on protested game.  
 1910—Stockton H. S. vs. Cogswell, 44—27, Stockton, March 5, 1910.  
 1911—Lodi vs. O. M. T., Lodi, March, 4.  
 1912—San Mateo vs. Stockton, 35—18, San Mateo, March 2.  
 1913—Lowell vs. Oakdale, 47—13, San Francisco, March 1.

## SYNOPSIS OF CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS.

- 1—Feb. 22, '07, California School of Mechanical Arts, 199; W. S. I. A., 146; O. H. S., 124.  
 2—Feb. 22, '08, Berkeley High School.  
 3—Mar. 6, '09, Cogswell, 192 1/2; Centerville, 169; San Rafael, 136.  
 4—Mar. 5, '10, Cogswell, 121; San Rafael, 111; Mountain View, 98; C. S. M. A., 97.



1, Stevens, Mgr.; 2, Gillson; 3, Morris, Fac. Coach; 4, Pearce; 5, Kirksey; 6, Moore; 7, Owen; 8, Nagel; 9, Card; 10, Wallace; 11, Lachmund, Capt.; 12, Swain; 13, Boulware.  
**TRACK TEAM, PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.**  
 Champions Academic Athletic League, 1913.

- 5—Mar. 4, '11, Fremont, 166; W. S. I. A., 128; O. M. T., 117;  
Cogswell, 109.  
6—Feb. 22, '12, Mountain View, 65; Cogswell, 46; C. S. M. A., 25.  
7—Feb. 22, '13, C. S. M. A., 111; Mountain View, 102; Napa, 85;  
Cogswell, 83.

### MEDALS AND TROPHIES.

The A. A. L. has made an effort in the last two years to present cups and trophies to winning schools rather than to individual athletes. It has not been possible for the League to give medals to the athletes in addition to these silver cups. However, the League has given gold foot balls and basket balls because those sports pay expenses and enough more to purchase these trophies.

The League has never been able to make base ball pay expenses, but through the generosity of A. G. Spalding & Bros. a beautiful bronze trophy, "Sliding to Second," is given to the team winning the championship, to be held by them for one year. In addition to this, silver fobs are given to the members of the team. In case the school loses the trophy next year, a bronze tablet is given to the school for their permanent possession.



1. Tie Finish of One Mile Relay, April 26, 1913. Parker, Stockton H. S., and Iachmund, Palo Alto H. S. Time 3m. 22 3/5s. 2. 120 Yards Hurdles, April 26, 1913. Winner, C. Grunsky, Stockton H. S. Time 16s.



## QUALIFICATION FOR COMPETITION

Art. VII—(Coast. of A. A. L.)—All athletes, before taking part in any contest, must be registered with the Secretary of the A. A. L. and qualified as provided for in the By-laws.

Art. V—(By-laws of A. A. L.)

Section 5.—No student shall be allowed to enter any contest who has not attained a passing standard of scholarship in at least three-fourths of the number of periods of current work which his school requires as credit toward graduation of a regular full course student, and whose deportment and faithful attendance on school duties are not satisfactory to his Principal.

(By ruling of the Board of Managers of the A. A. L., a minimum of fifteen units of satisfactory work will be required. A unit shall be defined as one period per day in a subject requiring home study, i. e., academic preparation, and as two periods per day in work not requiring outside preparation.)

Section 6.—(a) Not less than five (5) days, nor more than ten (10) days before any dual contest, whether sub-league, semi-final or final, the Managers of the contesting schools shall exchange lists of their respective teams, countersigned by the respective Principals. These lists shall give the number of periods of each student and shall certify to the fact that he is maintaining a passing mark in at least three-fourths of the same; together with the standing of the student in attendance and deportment. In a dual contest held under the auspices of any A. A. L. Committee the lists shall be countersigned and sent by the Managers at once to the committee in charge.

(b)—Not less than five (5) days, nor more than ten (10), before any general meet, the Managers shall send to the Chairman of the Academic Athletic League Committee in Charge, a list of the teams of their respective schools, such list prepared as in (a) of this Section.

Section 7.—All records provided for in this Article are to be open for inspection at any time.

Section 8.—The Principal of each school represented in this League shall keep a record of the ages of all pupils entering his school, and the exact date of birth of each pupil must be recorded within three weeks of said pupil's entrance.

Section 9.—Any school failing to conform to any of the requirements of this Article shall not be allowed to compete in the contest in question.

Section 10.—Any sub-league defaulting a game to another sub-league must give at least five days' notice in writing to the Secretary of the A. A. L. Any sub-league failing to give such notice shall forfeit the sum of \$10.00 to the opposing sub-league.

Section 11.—In semi-final or final competition, all protests referring to a single contest, and which do not in any way involve other contests, shall be heard and finally decided by the A. A. L. Committee having the particular sport in charge. No protests will be heard which has not been mailed and does not bear a postmark within 36 hours of the time scheduled for the contest, or has been delivered to a member of the committee in question within that time. Protests based on the exchange of scholarship blanks must be made before the contest. All protests must be in writing.

Section 12.—In semi-final or final competition all protests other than those referring only to a single contest, shall be heard and decided by the Board of Managers of the A. A. L. Notice to all the parties concerned in the protest shall be given at least five days before the meeting of the Board of Managers.

1275

A.A.U.

1912-13

School

Athlete

No. of times registered

Academic Athletic League  
of California

This Certifies that

of

is an Amateur Athlete, registered under the  
rules of the Academic Athletic League

This card can be used on or after

SYDNEY A. TIBBETTS,

SECRETARY

This card expires August 15, 1913, unless otherwise ordered

No. of times  
registered

Registration  
Number

1275

A.A.U.

1912 - 13

1275

This card can be used on or after

## REGISTRATION (PINK) BLANK.

Full Name .....  
School .....  
Present Address .....  
Date of Birth .....  
What other High Schools have you attended?.....  
When have you registered before in the A. A. L.?.....  
How many half-years have you been in A. A. L. contests?.....

Read the following definition of an amateur, and be sure that your standing as an amateur is beyond question before signing.

(From Constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union, Art. IV.)

"One who has not entered in an open competition; or for either a stake, public or admission money, entrance fee or under a fictitious name; or has not knowingly competed with or against a professional for any prize or where fee is charged, or who has not instructed, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercise as a means of livelihood; or for gain or any emolument; or whose membership of any athletic club of any kind was not brought about or does not continue because of any mutual understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect, and who shall in other and all respects conform to the rules and regulations of the Amateur Athletic Union."

I hereby make application for registration under the Constitution and By-Laws of the A. A. L. of California, and duly certify that I am an amateur in accordance with the above definition, and that all the foregoing statements are correct in every particular.

Date ..... Signed .....

Application No. ....Card No. ....Date Issued .....

## PRINCIPAL'S CERTIFICATE.

Name of Athlete ..... Age .....

Subjects taken Last Half Year	Number Periods per Week	Passed or Failed	Subjects being taken now	Number Periods per Week	New Courses or Old

I hereby certify that the above student is a member in good standing in my school; that he satisfies in every detail the A. A. L. Rules above.

Date ..... Signed .....

Principal.



1. David Gavagan, Sacred Heart College Academy, San Francisco; Winner Mile Run, Sub-League Track Meet, May 10, 1913. 2. Ray Skilling, Petaluma High School, One Mile, 4m. 40s. 3. H. H. Dykes, Petaluma High School; High Jump, 5ft. 11ins. 4. Steve Guerlin, 713, Mission High School; Swimmer.

# ACADEMIC ATHLETIC LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA

## CURRENT SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATE OF CONTESTANTS.

School.....

Date.....

Type of Contest.....

Date of contest.....

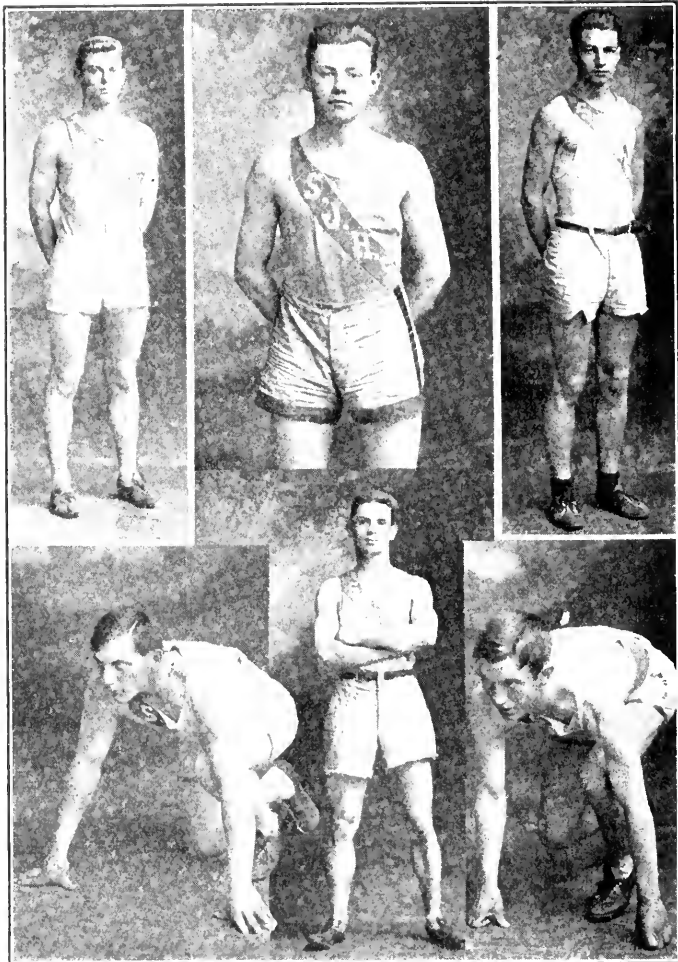
This certifies that the students whose names appear below are maintaining a passing standard of scholarship in at least three-fourths of the number of periods of current work which this school requires as credit toward graduation of a regular full course student, and that their deportment and faithful attendance on school duties are satisfactory to me.

STUDENT	HOURS OF WORK				Number of A. A. L. Card
	ACADEMIC		SHOP		
	Satisfactory	Deficient	Satisfactory	Deficient	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Signed  
School

Principal

See reverse for qualifications of competitors.



1, Gerald Sheppard; 2, Roland Thompson, Capt., 1913 and Highest Point Winner for School; 3, Harold Cowling; 4, Leslie Leake; 5, Donald Williams; 6, Curtis Bailey.

A. A. L. SUB-LEAGUE POINT WINNERS FOR SAN JOSE HIGH SCHOOL.

## NOTES FOR THE ATHLETE

**PROTESTS.**—If you have any appeals or protests to make they should be made to the referee. Always remember that the latter's decision should not be questioned and that you must not become abusive. Such conduct will surely bring you trouble, and may be the cause of your being suspended.

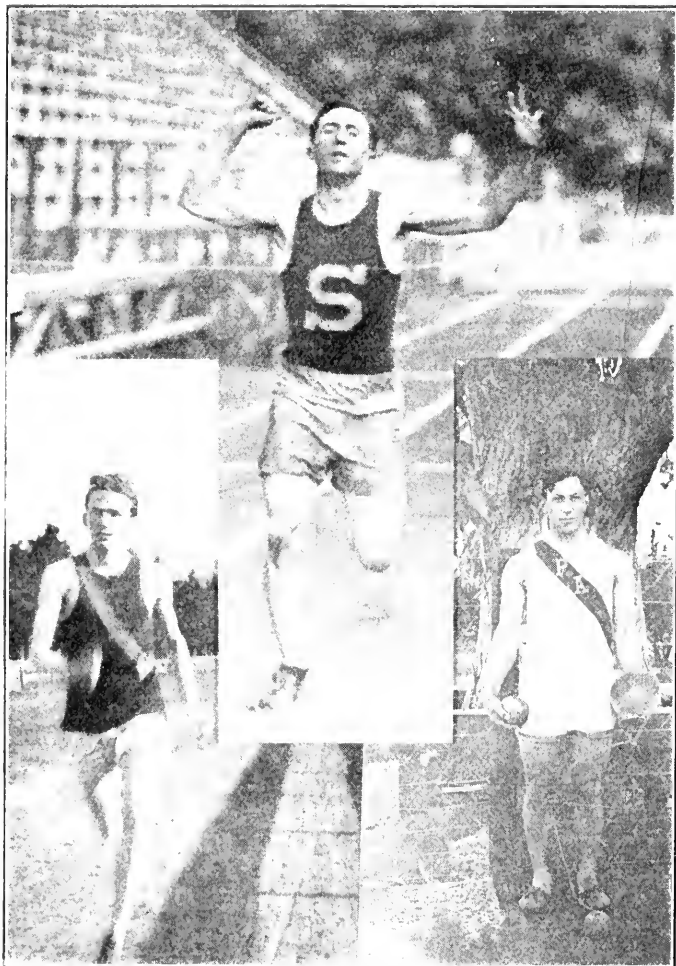
The referee alone has the power to change the order of events. The referee has the power to disqualify a competitor for jostling or impeding the progress of another runner, it is immaterial whether done intentionally or through carelessness.

In the final heat the referee has the right to disqualify any one who interferes with the other runners, and if he so desires he can order a race between the other competitors.

There should be at least four inspectors. They are assistants to the referee. They have no power to make decisions, but can report to the referee any case of deliberate fouling, and the referee can act as he sees fit.

The judges at the finish decide the winner, second, third and fourth men, and so on. There is no appeal from their decision. There is also no appeal from the decision of the field judges.

The most important official at an athletic meeting is the starter, and in America we have several competent ones, but need a great many more. It requires years of practice in all kinds of competitions to make a starter expert. It will be necessary, of course, in localities where it is impossible to get an expert starter for a man to make himself a starter. In sprint races it is customary in and about New York City, especially at the intercollegiate meeting, as well as other large meetings, for the starter to proceed on this plan: The four starters in the 100-yard race are placed on their marks by the clerk of the course. The starter orders the men to take their marks. When the men are at their marks he says, in



1. G. Parker, Stockton H. S., 220 yds., 22 3-5s., April 26, 1913. 2. L. L. Chapman, Santa Rosa H. S.; One Mile, 4m. 36s., April 26, 1913. 3. E. Pearce, Palo Alto H. S.; holds Discus and Hammer Throw Records in Peninsular Sub-League; picked as member of All-America Track Team, 1912.

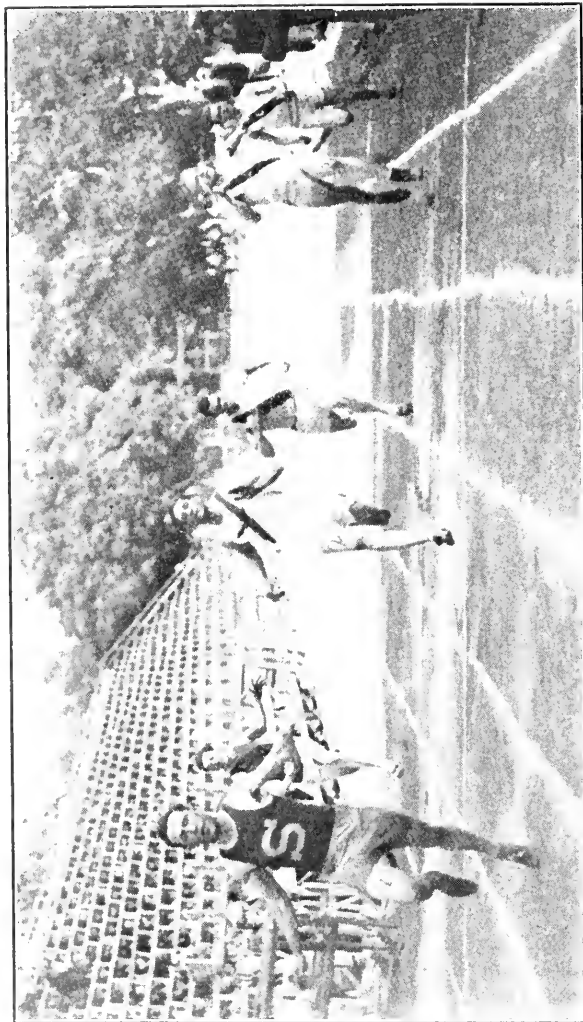


an authoritative tone, "Get set." Then, after holding the men a reasonable time on the marks, and when they are all steady, so that no one has an advantage over another, he fires his pistol. The clever starter is one that will hold the men at their marks, sending them all away at once as one man, so that no one can have an advantage. Any kind of a pistol will answer for the purposes of the starter, and it is customary to use blank cartridges. A starter must hold the pistol in the air so that the timekeepers can see the flash.

The judge of walking will give each contestant who is walking unfairly three cautions. If he walks unfairly in the last 220 yards he can be disqualified.

The success of a meeting depends, to a great extent, upon the ability of the clerk of the course. He should be energetic, firm, and a bit dictatorial. He should have assistants. He should assign one assistant to the field events and one to the track events, the duty of the assistant clerk of the course being to announce in the dressing-rooms the event to be started. When the contestants come on the field, if it is a handicap event, they should at once take their given handicaps, which are usually marked with whitewash or printed on papers and tacked to the border of the track. Each competitor will know by a glance at the programme how much start he has received, and he then goes back and finds the mark. The clerk of the course goes around and sees that each contestant is on his mark. He then blows his whistle to the starter, as an indication that the men are all right. In scratch races the same rule applies. The clerk should be quick and energetic in placing the men and not argue with them as to what position they have on the track or where they should start from. He should invariably have, before one event is started, the next event called and the men within hailing distance of the starting point.

The clerk of the course will be saved a great deal of trouble if the contestants, before they go on the track, procure a programme and ascertain their number. They should then get their numbers and pin them on, for the reason that contestants are not allowed to start in races unless they are properly num-



1, Parker, Stockton High School; 2, Briggs, Healdsburg High School; 3, Herrie, Lowell High School; 4, Kirksey, Palo Alto High School; 5, Schlenghyde, Lowell High School; 6, Hutzeroth, California School Mechanical Arts.  
FINAL OF 100 YARDS DASH, APRIL 26, 1913. TIME 10s.

bered. It is the duty of the clerk of the course to see that each contestant is properly numbered and attired.

It is very important in selecting field judges, that you have one or two men who are expert enough to act intelligently. In putting the shot and throwing the hammer, if the contestant steps outside the circle when making a delivery, it constitutes a foul; also stepping out of the front half of the circle constitutes a foul. The measurement in a weight-putting event is from the first break in the earth made by the sphere to the inner edge of the iron or wooden circle. In measuring a broad jump you measure from the nearest break in the earth made by the contestant's heel to the toe-board, but, in making the attempt, should the jumper fall back, you measure from where his body or hand touched the ground nearest to the toe-board.

Protest against a competitor or competitors can be made to the games committee or to the referee during the meeting.

The finish of a race is when any part of the winner's body, except his hands or arms, shall reach the finish line. The tape stretched across between the finish posts is not the finish line, it is merely placed there to guide the judges in arriving at a decision. The finish line is a whitewash mark drawn across the course at right angles to the sides of the track. When two athletes run a dead heat in a track event they cannot toss. They must compete again.

In handicap jumping contests, when there is a tie, the competitor receiving the least allowance wins. In case a tie occurs in a scratch contest, three additional trials at each height will be given, and the bar lowered until one shall clear it. In case of a second tie, the contestant wins who clears the bar with the least number of trials.

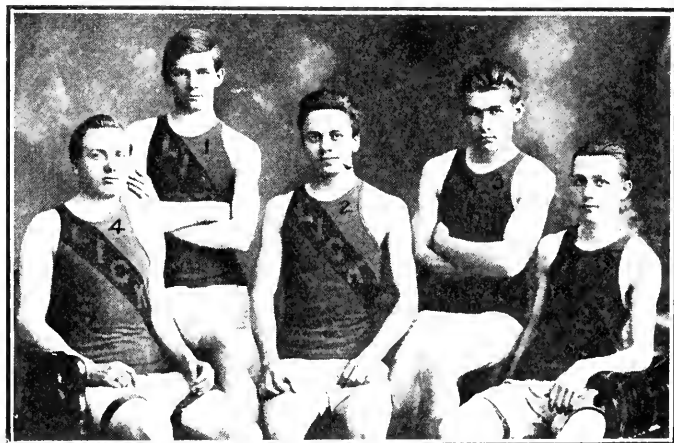
The order of events in the scratch events shall follow the printed programme. In handicap field events the man with the greatest allowance makes the first trial and the scratch man the last.

The field judges shall decide at what height a jump shall commence. Each contestant receives three trials at each height.

A foul jump in the running broad jump is when the contest



TRACK TEAM, LICK HIGH SCHOOL, 1913.



CROSS COUNTRY TEAM, LICK HIGH SCHOOL.

ant oversteps the joist and makes a mark on the ground in front of it, or runs over the line without jumping. The latter is what constitutes a foul without result.

The club giving the games shall furnish poles in the pole-vaulting contest. An athlete can furnish his private pole, however, and no contestant shall be allowed to use it.

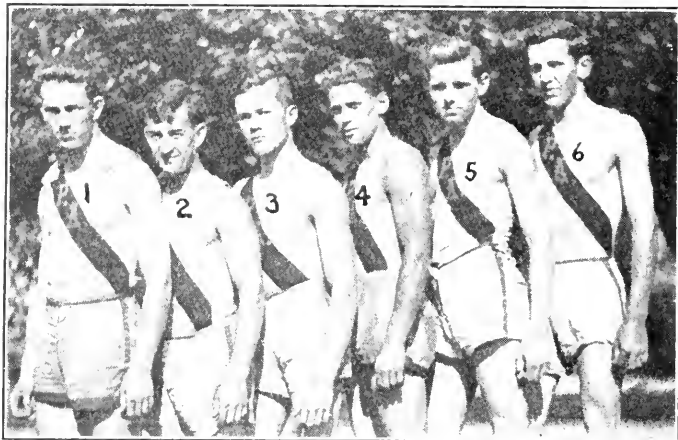
The matter of timekeeping is of very great importance. The rule is to time with one-fifth-second watches, and the timekeeper must be a man who has a quick eye and a quick movement, for the simple reason that the very moment he notices the smoke of the pistol he starts his watch, and when the runner reaches the tape he must stop the watch instantly, for then he has completed his journey, and any loss of time in stopping the watch will be a disadvantage to the runner. Novice timers must be particular to start their watches from the smoke instead of from the sound of the pistol, for obvious reasons. In the case of time-allowance handicaps, the timekeeper must make up a table and start the limit man first and the other men according to their respective allowances; for example, in the mile walk A receives 50 seconds; B, 40 seconds; C, 30 seconds; and D is on scratch. A is started and given 10 seconds on B; B gets 10 seconds on C, and C gets 30 seconds on D; the watch then showing 50 seconds, which the limit man gets on D.

No record performance will be allowed unless timed by at least three official timekeepers, and no record will be accepted unless made in open competition.

A man loses his novice-standing the minute he wins a prize, and he cannot compete in any other novice race; it is immaterial when the entries closed. In other words, if a man enters in a novice race at a set of games, and the first event should be a 60-yard run handicap, and he finishes second and wins a prize, he cannot compete in a subsequent novice race.

It is necessary for the Games Committee to look after all the appurtenances of the meeting.

No professional contest or exhibition shall be allowed at any games held under the auspices of the A. A. U., except that



1, Lachmund; 2, Owen; 3, Kirksey; 4, Wallace; 5, Nagel; 6, Card.  
**RELAY TEAM, PALO ALTO HIGH SCHOOL.**  
 Champions 1913 and holders of Academic Athletic League one mile relay  
 record, 3m. 18.2 5s.



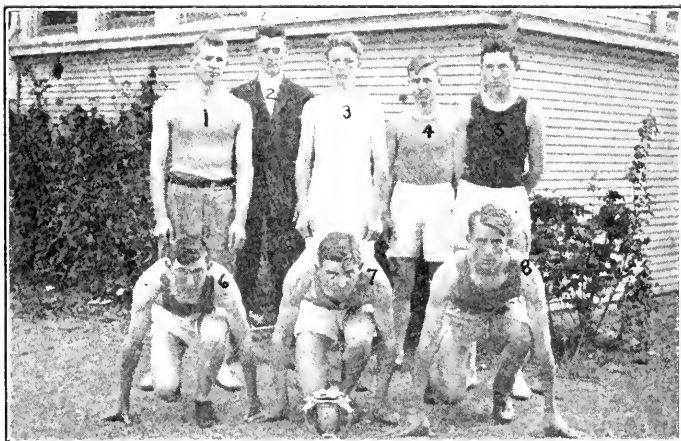
1, Gossett, Coach; 2, Parker; 3, White; 4, Ortman; 5, Guinsky; 6, Arndt; 7,  
 Williams.  
**RELAY TEAM, STOCKTON HIGH SCHOOL.**

regularly employed instructors may take part in exhibitions with their pupils.

A contestant should be properly attired, and it is the duty of the clerk of the course to see that this rule is obeyed.

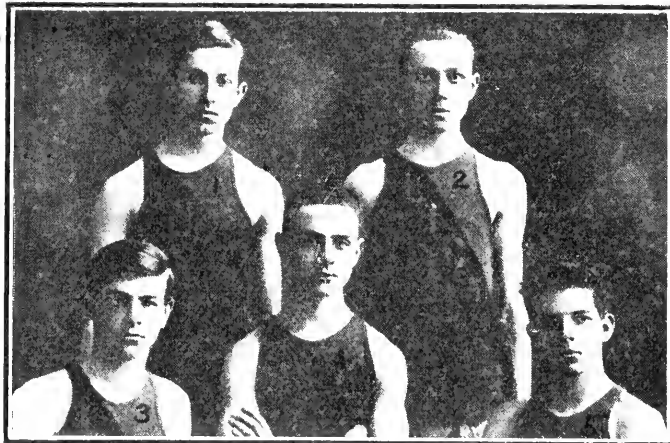
An open event is an event that is open to more than one club, school, college or organization.

It is too bad that some plan cannot be perfected whereby the public would be given a chance to witness the athletic games without being interfered with by a lot of unnecessary officials and unruly contestants. Several of the best athletic meetings held in New York City recently have been ruined by officials and contestants, whose only object seemed to be to obstruct the view of the spectators, and the time is not far distant when, if conditions do not change, the Amateur Athletic Union will be forced to pass a law limiting the number of officials that can be on the field. The directors of athletic games should station a man at all points where it is possible to gain entrance to the inner field, and refuse to let anyone in who has not a right to enter. The marshal should be one of the most important officials at athletic games, and some plan should be arranged whereby the contestants, after their event is over, should immediately leave the infield and not obstruct the view of the spectators.



1, Ronse; 2 Rankin; 3, North; 4, Martel; 5, Goodwin; 6, Dermody; 7, Loneks;  
8, Wright.

TRACK TEAM, MOUNTAIN VIEW HIGH SCHOOL, 1913.



120-LB. RELAY TEAM, LICK HIGH SCHOOL, 1913.



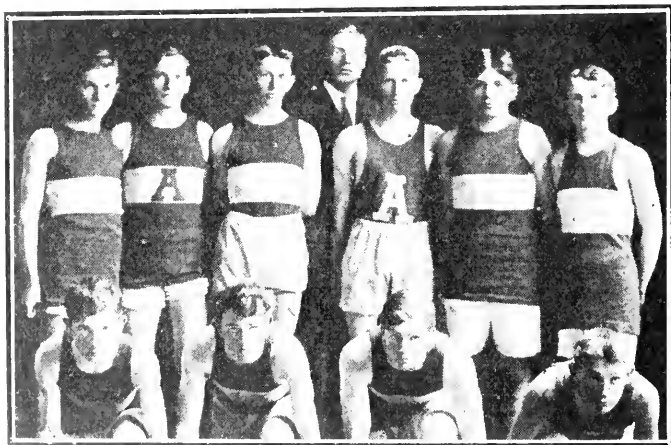
## THE STARTER

The starter in an athletic race is an important official. It depends upon him to a great extent whether the race will be truly run. A man to be a good starter must necessarily have a knowledge of athletics. If he has been a runner, so much the better. He must be firm and of course absolutely honest—that goes without saying. Owing to the fact that athletic games have been held in and around New York City for over a quarter of a century, the best starters naturally come from that section of the country, but there is no reason why each section and each association should not have its own starter.

Taking for granted that the starter understands something about athletics, after the clerk of the course has checked the men up and turned them over to the starter, he should then proceed in the following manner: "Now, boys, take your marks," when each contestant will walk up to the particular mark allotted to him; then he continues, "Get set"; that is the warning for the athletes to be prepared for the report of the pistol; when the men are on their marks it is not good judgment to hold them too long, nor is it good judgment to bang the pistol the moment he tells them "Get set." He has to be cool enough to see that the men are in proper position before he fires his pistol. A fair start is one in which all the contestants leave the mark together. I have watched starters at some very important games in New York City and some of them are careless. At some meets the official starters make it their business to talk to each of the contestants; the starters want to make speeches; that is not necessary. Time and again I have watched starters in big meets and their work has been simply deplorable. There is always a whitewashed line to indicate the starting point of every race. A man's fingers, if he uses the crouching start, should be back of that line or right on the line, not an inch or

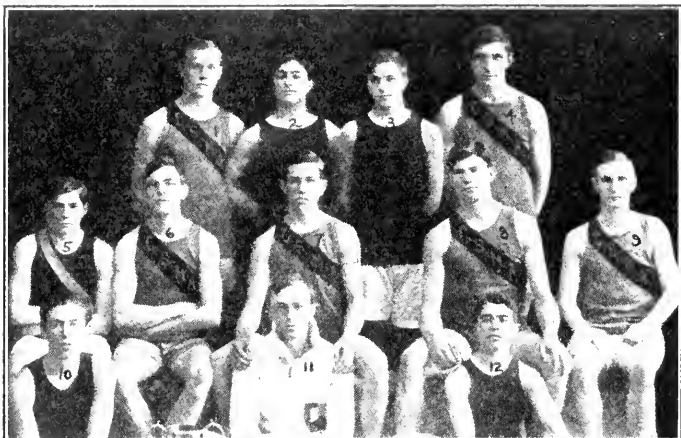


TRACK TEAM, PETALUMA HIGH SCHOOL, 1913.



TRACK TEAM, ANATY UNION HIGH SCHOOL, 1913.  
SEBASTAPOL, CAL.

half an inch over the line; if he uses the standing start, then his feet must be back of the line or on the line, not over it. If any of the contestants should start before the crack of the pistol, the starter must bring them back. I have watched officials at many important intercollegiate and scholastic meets, and the starters are negligent; they don't want to put the men back; they don't think it is fair. This is not for them to decide. The law states that the contestant that breaks must be put back. One who is interested in athletics, who has been a competitor and understands athletics and is firm and intelligent, would make a good starter, and we have very few men in America who could be considered good starters.



1. Henderson; 2. Knoles; 3. Hall; 4. Hohman; 5. Mangelsdorf; 6. Lenz; 7. Copeland; 8. McNair; 9. Wynne; 10. Woerner; 11. Rogers; 12. Rosenthal.  
CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS.



TRACK TEAM, ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL,  
Spring Term, 1913.

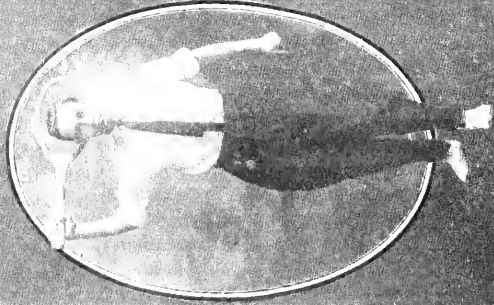
## "TIMING"

By CHAS. J. DIEGES

Timing is recognized throughout the athletic world as an all-important factor in to-day's field of sports. At the finish of any athletic event, whether schoolboy racing or the automobile's breakneck speed over its course, when the goal is reached and suspense broken the first sentence from the breathless onlookers is, "What's the time?" Then it is up to the man behind the watch. I have often wondered how the athletes of ancient Greece were timed in their contests. To the best of my knowledge, the timing of races could not have been in vogue at that time, unless they used the sun-dial or the hour-glass.

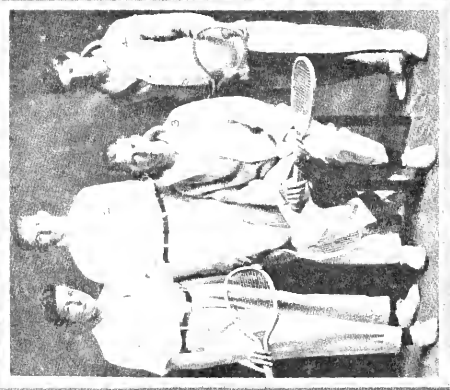
From a practical experience of nearly twenty years, my idea on timing is that the only way to gain right results is to have a good timepiece, properly regulated, with the undivided attention as well as accuracy and alertness of the holder of the watch.

The stop or timing chronometer was invented about seventy-five years ago, and was originally used to time horse-racing. The fine stop-watch of the twentieth century is a wonderful piece of mechanism, being a very delicately constructed piece of workmanship, which needs to be operated with the greatest of care. It is advisable for one officiating as a timer quite often to have an extra watch at his command. For my own use I have two watches, one being of American and the other of Swiss construction. It seems to me that a finely constructed watch is almost human, and gets used to the handling of one person, and for this reason it has always been my policy never to loan my watch to any one, for I have found in a number of instances when, having been loaned, they were injured or abused in some way. The price of a fine timepiece of this variety



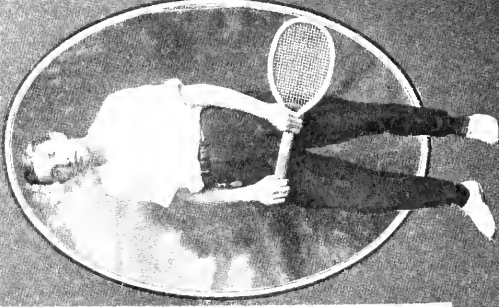
**H. LEUDEMАН**

With D. Walker, winner of doubles in Peninsular Sub-League Tennis, 1913.



**1, Roland Roberts; 2, Albert Bull; 3, H. Van Dyke Johns; 4, Leon Strauss.**

**LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL.**  
Champions Academic Athletic League, 1913.



**D. WALKER**

With H. Leuddeман, winner of doubles in Peninsular Sub-League Tennis, 1913.

ranges from \$25 to \$1,000, depending entirely upon the construction and maker.

To time properly, hold the watch in either hand, using the forefinger for pressing the pushpiece. Next important is to watch the starter's gun, which should be, and generally is, raised above his head. The flash of the gun, not the report, must be taken at all times. In sprints, and in all other races, the timer must stand right on the line and watch the tape. A timer who stands two or three feet either side of the line cannot get the correct time. Stand on a direct line with the tape, and as the man strikes it get your time. If there is no tape, watch the whitewash line on the path. When the gun is fired and you have caught the flash, watch the competitors coming along, and when they are within about ten yards of the tape turn your entire attention to the tape. If these instructions, which require a little practice at first, are closely followed, you can feel confident you have caught the correct idea of timing.

Give your time as you read it from your watch. It is a great mistake for beginners to wait to hear the announcement from other timers, as the most natural impulse would then be to agree, instead of giving the time they may have on their own watches. In all cases, as I have said before, read your watch as it stands, and then so give it.

Signal for the finish of a race is generally to breast the tape, or the moment the foot crosses the line; in automobile and bicycling the front wheel is generally taken. In rowing regattas the judges are generally stationed on the shore with a flag. When the flag is raised, it denotes the finish of one crew; lowering of the flag, the finish of the second crew; and raising of the flag again, the finish of the third crew. In this case the timer generally "splits" on his watch, which means the watch must have double timing hands, operated by means of a small knob which stops one hand while the other hand continues on until by the pushpiece, thereby catching first and second winners.

There must be three watches; the middle time, or the time of two out of three, is generally taken. Where there are five watches, the time of three out of five must be official—two are



1, Peterson; 2, Doering, Mgr.; 3, Gettings, Capt.; 4, Kraus; 5, Lewis; 6, Perham; 7, Gates; 8, Aubert; 9, Barton; 10, Fisher; 11, Teal.

BASE BALL TEAM, SAN MATEO UNION HIGH SCHOOL.



1, Field; 2, Flood; 3, Don; 4, Collischo; 5, H. Wilson, Mgr.; 6, Reiter; 7, Huntington; 8, H. Lewis, Capt.; 9, W. Wilson; 10, Mitchell; 11, Booth.

SWIMMING TEAM, LOWELL HIGH SCHOOL.

Champions Academic Athletic League, 1913.

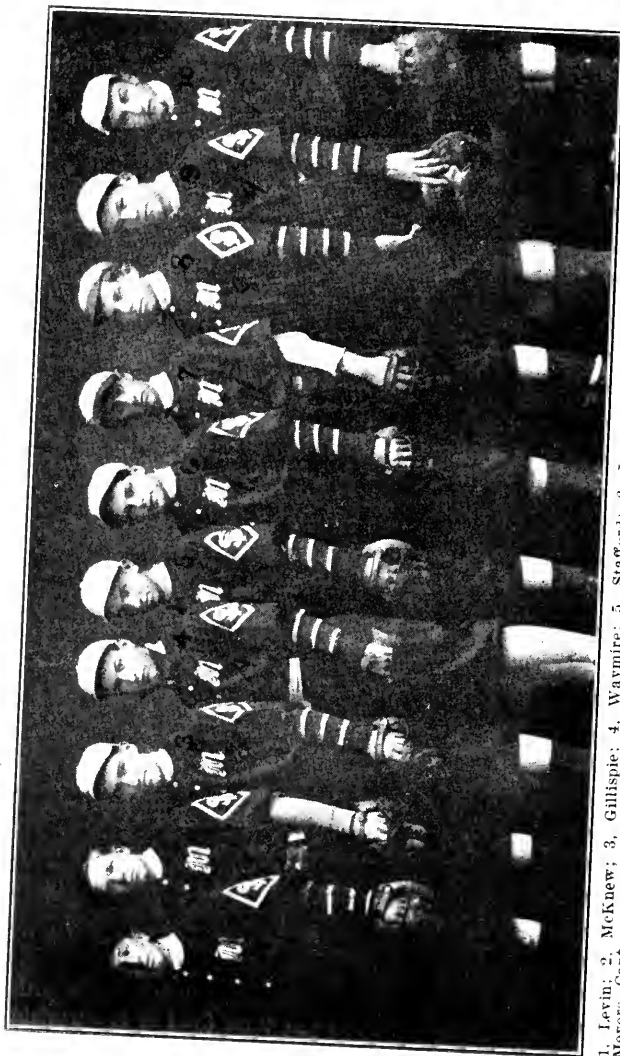


substitute times. Take, for instance, at the 5-second point: if the hand of your watch be a shade to the right of the 5-second point, and not quite touch the 1-5, it would be necessary to call it 5 1-5 seconds; and, in the same manner, if it be between and a trifle to the right of 5 3-5 seconds, instead of calling it 5 3-5 it would be called the slower time, 5 4-5 seconds: where the hand is right direct on the line, or 1-5-second mark, it is most natural to call that time.

Besides using the stop-watch in this way, we have the electric timing apparatus, which is generally used at automobile racing, and has been used at athletic meetings. With this system a wire is generally stretched at the starting and finishing points, about half an inch from the ground. The instant the racing machine strikes this wire a contact is formed, the wire being connected with the apparatus on a specially constructed stand, where there are from three to six watches; this same contact starts the watches automatically. This also applies to the watches that are stationed at the finish, where the same conditions prevail as at the start, when the watches are checked and stopped, thus giving at once the time of both the beginning and ending of the race. There is also an attachment used with the starting of the watches which shoots off a gun at both stations, and this acts as a signal for the spectators, as well as for the extra men present to time by hand. This system has been principally used for straight racing at Florida at the celebrated Ormond-Daytona Beach track, where the speed has been at the rate of two miles per minute and faster. The path of this track is on the edge of the ocean, and is leveled by the incoming and receding of the surf, making it an ideal racing path at low tide.

The electric system of timing, however, has not been found practicable as yet for use at track meets, but there is no doubt that in time some inventive genius will perfect an apparatus which, by its automatic construction, will be adapted for use where the time is required for speed.

At the celebrated Vanderbilt race, inasmuch as the entire race practically depended upon the time (and it is surprising



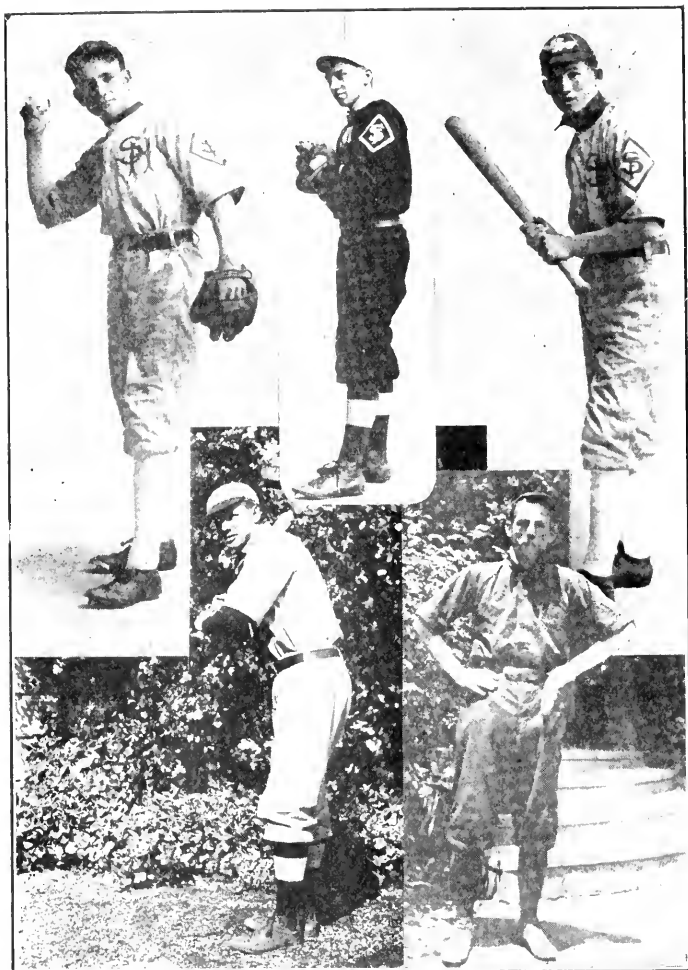
1, Levin; 2, McKnew; 3, Gillispie; 4, Waymire; 5, Stafford; 6, Larrecon; 7, Harwood; 8, Foley; 9, Murrey; 10, Meyers, Capt.

BASE BALL TEAM, MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.  
Champions Academic Athletic League, 1912.

to note how closely some of those racing machines are gauged to run like one another), the electric apparatus was not used, but a corps of twelve experienced timers were selected, six of whom were placed at the start, and the others stationed at five, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five mile posts, with telephone connections, these stations being used in cases of break-down or delay, so the time between these points could be easily estimated. The machines were started at one-minute intervals, the distance being ten laps, constituting nearly 300 miles. Outside of the timing, it is interesting to know that months of work are required in the preparations for arrangements of a race of this character. It has been estimated that the construction of the track and other necessary arrangements have cost up to \$100,000. During the elementary trials and finals, the entire space encircling this path was alive with people coming from all parts of the country, the races being witnessed by 250,000 spectators.

It has been my experience several times at automobile racing, where strong electric currents or batteries were used, to have my watch become magnetized, and had it not been for the close attention of the rest of the official timers the race would have certainly been a failure on account of not catching the time, and it would probably have been necessary to have the same run over again. So it is most important to know your associates with whom you are about to act, for, as in the above case, had they not been on the alert, and assisted me when the race was started, it would have been impossible for me to have gotten the time at all.

At the present time organizations have been formed, such as the Chronograph Club of Boston and the New York Timers' Club, where men who are not experienced can receive proper instructions, and are tested, so that if it were necessary to take the records of any important race there would be no doubt in the mind of any one as to the accuracy of the time. These clubs will also in time have all the paraphernalia, such as an electric timing apparatus and testing arrangements, as well as several official watchmakers of high grade.

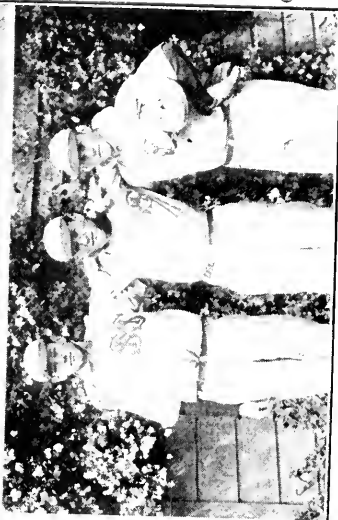
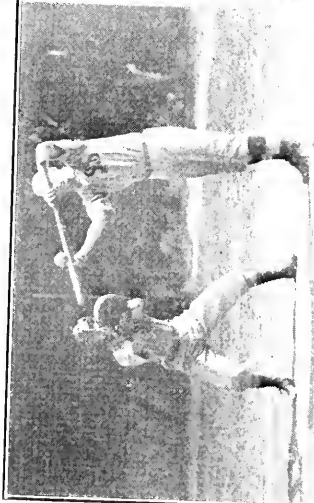


1. John O'Donnell, Pitcher Sacred Heart H. S. Base Ball Team, 1913. 2. Walter Stafford, '12, Mission H. S. 3. Edward Rancke, Left Field Sacred Heart H. S., Base Ball Team, 1913. 4. Taylor, Right Field St. Matthew's School, Spring Term, 1913. 5. Capt. Gates, San Mateo Union H. S., Base Ball Team.

Another celebrated race brought to my mind was the "mile a minute," paced by a railroad train, when Charlie Murphy, well known a number of years ago as a "speed cyclist," attempted to ride a mile in a minute. The arrangements for this event, I may say, were most interesting, inasmuch as a special railroad track of about three miles had to be constructed, with a boarded track laid in between the railroad ties which had to be so exact and smooth that it required a force of nearly six hundred men, working twenty-fours steadily, to construct it. This boarded track had to be smoothed over by hand-planers after being laid, so as to avoid the possibility of the least chance of a splinter, which might have cost this athlete's life by the tearing of his tires when going at this terrific rate of speed. The train was composed of a locomotive and one car, in the rear of which was constructed a hood to hold the judges, and under which also rode Murphy. In the car were representatives of the press and five experienced holders of the watch. Five large flags were placed at the side of the track; red flags denoting the start, the half-mile and the mile finish, and green flags denoting one-quarter and three-quarter mile. All watches were started alike. Three timers were instructed to "split" on the half-mile, one on the quarter, and the other on the three-quarter mile, and all to stop their watches at the finish. Two watches reported 57 3-5 seconds, two reported 58 seconds, and one 57 4-5 seconds; 57 4-5 seconds being the middle time, it was selected. This happened to be the time my watch reported, and constituted the world's record for an event of this kind. The referee of this contest was Mr. James E. Sullivan, now secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

For foot ball, basket ball, water polo, and other sports of like nature, a stipulated time for playing is agreed upon, for the timing of which there is now a specially constructed watch, where, in cases of injury, arguments, or delay of any kind, the time is deducted by stopping the watch and starting it again when play is resumed, in order to enable the contestants to play the actual time agreed upon.

An instance comes to our mind of our "English cousins":

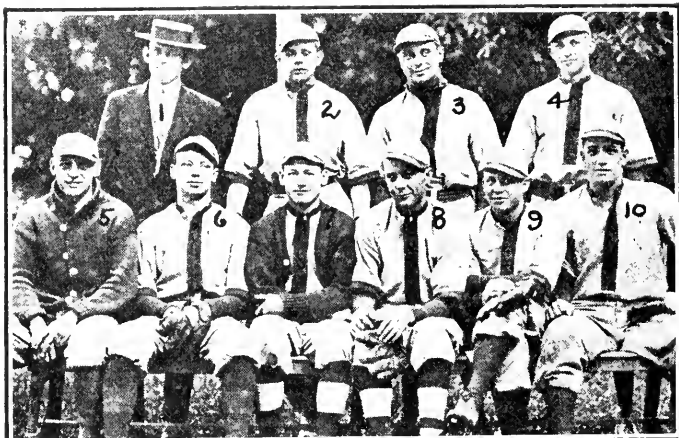


(1) Hornerst bunting the ball. (2) Brewer putting Gammon out at second. (3) Gammon at bat. (4)—1, Jackson; 2, Redmond; 3, Hornerst.  
BASE BALL TEAM, ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL, SPRING TERM, 1913.

questioning the accuracy of the American timers. When our celebrated American athlete, the late Lon E. Myers, went to England to compete in the championships there, they attributed his good performances in America to incompetent timing; but after competing in their championships, and romping away with a number of races, beating their best men, they had more confidence in the American timers.

Athletics in England are managed a great deal like horse-racing, which permits betting. When Myers arrived at his headquarters he was watched day and night by the book-makers, which was observed by himself and his friends. I understand they were even watched through the cracks of the fence to get information as to how fast he could run. One of the bystanders watching Myers come out of the dressing-room, wanted to know whether he could "really run so fast." Myers remarked he "did not know, but would try," and that he "was just going out for a trot to warm up." He started, and, without his knowledge, was secretly timed, and when he ran his quarter it recorded one-fifth of a second within the world's record. The Britishers were astonished, and remarked, "If he calls that a trot, what will 'e do him a race?" And when he really did compete he established new records. Since that time our friends from across the sea have taken our timing as authentic, there never having been further doubt as to the American athletes' performances.

I also wish to state that the timing is an important matter in military service. For instance, to get the velocity of bullets, in which cases there are generally screens placed certain distances apart, when a bullet strikes through the screen it forms a contact as in automobile racing, and either starts or stops the watch. At large gun practice in coast defenses the time is generally taken from the flash of the gun, and stopped when the shot strikes the water. Timing is also used for taking the number of steps per minute in military marching. In fact, I am continually being informed of new usages for the stop-watch, it being used in surgical and other scientific work where it would be an impossibility to get along without it.



1, H. H. Boone; 2, Johnson; 3, Pagliano; 4, Cornell; 5, C. Austin, Coach; 6, Bradbury; 7, Rodgers, Capt.; 8, J. B. Crow, Mgr.; 9, Corgiat; 10, Sample.  
 BASE BALL TEAM, BOONE'S ACADEMY, BERKELEY, CAL.

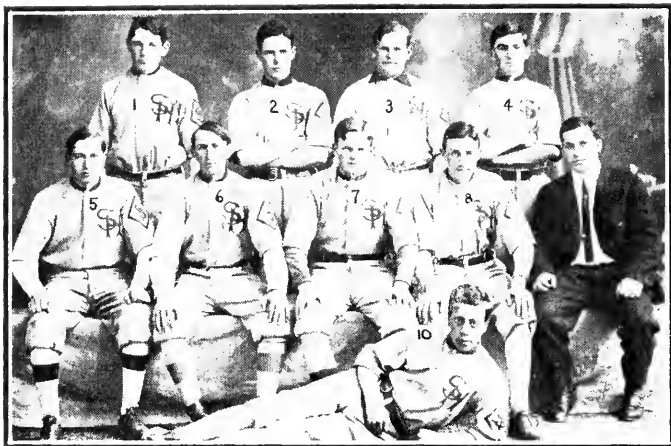


BASE BALL TEAM, WILMERDING SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS, 1913.



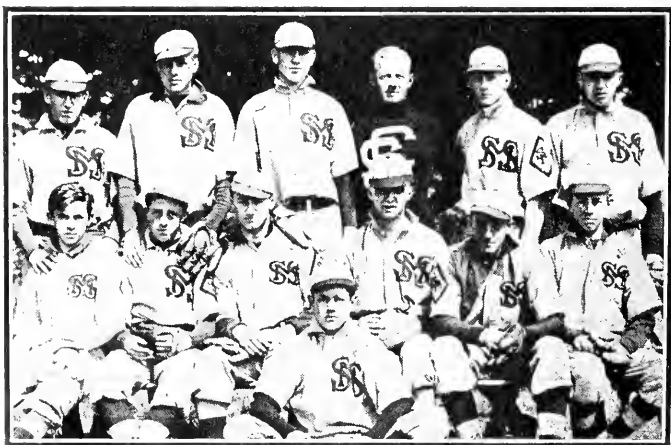
On the importance of accurate timing, I wish to cite an instance of injustice that occurred in the case of incompetent and inexperienced timers. Several years ago a schoolboy ran 100 yards, and of my two associates one had the time as 9 4-5 seconds, the other 10 seconds, while my watch showed 10 3-5 seconds; but with all the argument as to the unfairness of this performance, I could not convince these two men that it certainly would be a great injury to this young man in future competitions, especially where it would be an impossibility, under existing conditions in which this race was run, it being a well-known fact that until that time there had been but three or four men in the world who had run 100 yards in 10 seconds. There is now, however, a record on the books of 9 3-5 seconds for that distance, which has been made by Dan Kelly, a Western athlete, in 1906.

In closing, I desire to call your attention to the importance of being conscientious; whether right or wrong, give your time as your watch records it. If you should have an accident with your watch, and the time of the race is important, refuse under any conditions to act, which course on your part would add to, rather than lessen, your reputation.



1. Heilman; 2. McPhee; 3. Toohig; 4. Donohue; 5. Riordan; 6. Traynor; 7. Dougherty, Capt.; 8. O'Shaughnessy; 9. Diavola, Mgr.; 10. Dayer.

BASE BALL TEAM, SACRED HEART COLLEGE ACADEMY, 1913.



BASE BALL TEAM, ST. MATTHEW'S SCHOOL, 1913.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR OFFICIALS

The following letter, sent by Referee J. E. Sullivan, to officials of the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. meeting, held at the Harvard Stadium, May 31-June 1, 1907, applies so equally well to the conduct of all athletic meetings that it has been reproduced herewith.

### TO OFFICIALS

INTERCOLLEGIATE A.A.A.A. MEETING, MAY 31-JUNE 1, 1907.

*Dear Sir:*

The annual track and field championship meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America is to be held, as you know, in the Harvard Stadium, Cambridge, Mass., on Friday, May 31, and Saturday, June 1, 1907, and as you have been selected to officiate on both of these days your co-operation with the Executive Committee and the Referee to make this meeting a perfect field meeting, from a managerial standpoint, is earnestly requested. This can be accomplished if all work together with a recognized plan and, therefore, at the request of President John J. Rowe, of the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A., and Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman Advisory Committee, the Referee has set forth certain points and interpretations in relation to the various events that are not fully explained in the Handbook. Most of these instructions are thoroughly familiar to the officials selected, but to make them complete as possible every point that could be foreseen has been included.

The officials have been selected for their respective positions because the Executive Committee believes they are the best men qualified to fill the same, but nevertheless, it is expected that any official selected will willingly fill some other position, or positions, should circumstances warrant the change.

The games commence promptly at 2 P. M. each day, with the heats of the 100 yards run, trials of the shot, high and broad jumps and pole vault. There will be more or less delay on Friday in arranging the heats, which will be done by the Referee. There will also be some delay in getting the field events under way on Friday, owing to the large number of entries, and therefore it is good judgment for all the officials to be on the grounds at 1:45 o'clock. They will receive their badges from an officer of the Intercollegiate Association, or some one designated by the Executive Committee, and it is especially requested that the officials refrain from asking for badges for their friends, who no doubt would like to help out, as it is the desire of the Executive Committee to keep the field clear this year of all but the actual competitors and officials that have been selected.

The Field Judges, upon their arrival in the Stadium, will find a Fairbanks standard scales and a measuring board. They will at once weigh each implement for the field events and measure the hammer. Each implement (if correct) should be marked with a stripe of white paint and immediately after the measuring and weighing the groundsman must remove from the field all implements not so marked. This weighing and measuring must be repeated on Saturday, prior to the games. The Field Judges must also be careful to measure the hammers after they have been thrown a few times, for a case is on record where the hammer handle stretched several inches. This is one thing the measurers should watch for and be very careful about.

On Friday the Field Judges will give to each contestant three trials, the best five to go in the finals on Saturday. Great care must be exercised by the officials in watching out for fouls. The shot is put from a wooden, iron or whitewashed circle, 7 feet in diameter. It is a foul put when a part of the contestant's foot goes on the circle. He is allowed seven feet, and the seven feet is measured from the inside of the circle, not from the outside. Frequently, in shot putting, the contestant will try to take up all the space he can. Many put their right foot on the circle. It should not be allowed and is a foul put

if they do. Some shot putters will go to the toe board, not hit the toe board, but go to the side of the toe board, landing on the whitewashed mark or on the steel ring. That put is foul. Be careful in watching to bear in mind that a man can go to the toe board and leave the print of the spikes of his shoes against the toe board, but if he goes on top of the board it is a foul put. A whitewashed line should be marked through the 7-foot circle, showing the front half and the rear half of the circle. Touching the ground forward of the front half of the circle before the put is measured is a foul. That means walking out the front half of the circle before the put is measured. It means if a man loses his balance and touches the ground in front of the circle it is a foul put, and if a competitor, in putting the shot, has one foot on the top of the toe board it is a foul put. He can go to the toe board and touch it for a brace, but he cannot put his foot on top of it. He must also remember that if he touches the ground outside of the circle with any portion of his body while the shot is in his hands it is a foul.

### THROWING THE HAMMER.

Be sure that the head and handle is not more than four feet and that it does not weigh less than sixteen pounds. It is also a good thing to have some tacks and strips of lead handy; in case shot and hammer are light weight they can be brought up to the proper weight. These hammers and shots, when so weighted, must be carefully watched to see that the weight so added does not come off. The hammer is thrown from a 7-foot circle and the contestant must not put his foot on the circle. He must start inside of the circle. If a contestant starts to swing the hammer and lets it go, it is considered a throw and it is a foul; if he starts to swing himself and does not let the hammer go out of his hands, but steps outside of the circle or on the circle, it is a foul. If, in making an attempt, the hammer breaks, he is allowed another trial; that has been an established rule—although not in the handbook it has been passed upon by the Executive Committee. This does not mean if the hammer

breaks when it lands. It means if the hammer breaks in his hands, while making the attempt. The head has been known to snap off in this way. A line must be whitewashed through the center of the circle, showing the front and the rear half of the circle. This has not been done in the past and has left too much to the imagination of the officials. If a contestant walks out or falls out the front half before his put is measured it is a foul. Always bear in mind that the circle is 7 feet in diameter, measured from the inside of the circle, not from the outside, and if a contestant steps on the circle it is a foul.

### THE FIELD JUDGES ON THE BROAD JUMP.

The Field Judges will commence the competition promptly at 2 P. M. on Friday. Each man will be allowed three trials and the best five will go in the finals on Saturday, the best four having three additional trials. The Field Judges must see that the dirt in the box is absolutely spirit level with the take-off board. Stepping over the take-off board is a try. If a contestant touches the earth in front of the take-off board with the spikes of his shoes or with his shoes it is a try, not measured; in other words, a foul. The earth in front of the take-off board must be dug to the depth of three inches. If a contestant jumps and falls back, measure from that part of his body that is nearest to the take-off board. If he lands and then jumps to the side, on the grass or on the earth back of where he landed, measure to the place where he landed. Measurers must see that the workman who is there to rake up the ground rakes it absolutely level, and great care must be exercised by the measurer that the measuring tape lies exactly flat; there must be no little hills of dirt to raise it.

### FIELD JUDGES ON THE HIGH JUMP.

Each contestant is allowed three trials at each height, and the measurers are to decide the height of the bar; the contestants have absolutely nothing whatever to do with it. A contestant can omit any height, but he cannot have the bar lowered to try at the height that he omitted. After a contestant has

answered his name and taken one trial at a given height he cannot omit the other two trials, but must continue and finish his three trials at the height he commenced, unless called to compete on the track or in some other field event. The question of moving uprights will be decided by the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held in the near future. This point has heretofore caused a great deal of trouble, owing to the fact that each contestant seems to think that it is necessary for him to change the position of the uprights. Definite instructions regarding the matter will be given to the officials either on the day of the meeting or sooner.

### THE JUDGES AT THE POLE VAULT.

The measurer shall decide on the height of the bar at each successive elevation. The contestants have nothing whatever to say about it. Two balks shall count as a try. The point has been brought before the Executive Committee at previous meetings, and it has been decided that should a contestant break his pole it will not be considered a try. The Judges must carefully watch each man's vault to see that his lower hand is not raised over the other during the vault; he can bring his lower hand up to his other hand, but not over it; he cannot raise the upper hand. Competitors are allowed to dig holes if they so desire. The Judges should see, before the competition begins, that take-off ground is spirit level, so that in case of a record the measuring will be easy.

The pegs must be set in the uprights perfectly straight and not extend out over two inches, and must be kept the same distance during the entire competition. The cross-bar should be marked "Top" and "Bottom," and as it is replaced after each jump the side marked "Top" must be turned up. If this is not done it may make a difference of one-half or one-eighth of an inch.

In all field events the officials shall excuse a contestant if he is called for a track event, or other field event, and after the event he shall be allowed his missed trials. The Field Judges shall instruct the contestants that any unnecessary delay on

their part will be considered by the Field Judges and a try counted. Of course, the Field Judges will use good judgment in this particular new rule before they call a try on one of the contestants.

### TO ALL FIELD JUDGES.

Bear in mind that there is no law that calls for trial jumps, trial puts, or trial throws. If the contestants want a little practice let them take the field at 1:30 P. M. and have a half-hour's practice. At 2 P. M. promptly stop all trials and commence the competition. In the Broad Jump have a tape stretch on the ground (the runway to the take-off) and let each man get his mark. In other words, try to have all practicing and marking done before 2 P. M.

The Judges at the finish will pick the men in the order of their names on the program. Two shall stand at one end of the tape and two at the other. In case of a disagreement the Judges shall constitute themselves a jury and the majority shall decide. It is good judgment for the Judges to watch the finish, 1, 2, 3, in the different races, so that they can give evidence, if necessary, and they should bear in mind that the finish is not at the tape, it is a line on the ground drawn across the track from post to post, and a contestant shall not be considered to have finished his race unless his entire body crosses the line. If a man falls, of course, and part of his body is on the line, that is not a finish.

Three timekeepers shall record the time, two on one side and one on the other. A substitute watch shall always be used, but the three timers only shall serve, so that should a record be made the time can be official. The timers shall make it a point to see that they are not obstructed and that they are directly in line with the tape.

### THE CLERK OF THE COURSE.

The Clerk of the Course shall designate to his assistants their work. He shall, promptly at 1:50 P. M. each day, either himself personally or through one of his assistants, call the competitors. He, or his assistant, shall check off. The competi-



tors shall bear in mind this rule: they must, upon arriving at the grounds, report to the Clerk of the Course, or his assistant or representative, and the contestant must inform himself of the time of each event in which he competes. The excuse that he has not been called will not be considered a reasonable excuse, and the Clerk of the Course will see that no competitor starts without his proper number.

Rule VII. holds the Clerk of the Course responsible for the appearance of the contestants at the proper time for each event. Rule X. says that the contestants must report promptly at the start of each race without waiting to be notified. Notwithstanding this, it is the duty of the Clerk of the Course and his assistants to see that each event is properly announced at least five minutes before the event is called, and after the Clerk of the Course is assured that his assistants have made the official call he must not hold back the event, must not detain the checking up of the contestants; he must do it at once and turn the athletes over to the Starter. At some college meets this year this matter has not been managed particularly well. At nearly all of them there have been unnecessary delays, due to the fact that the contestants did not respond promptly to the call of the Clerk of the Course. In dual meets perhaps there may be some excuse. At this meeting there will be no excuse and none will be taken. Each college should make it a point to see that some one interested in it keeps posted and gets the men out at the proper time. Programs will be printed intelligently and the order of the events is set forth in the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. handbook that accompanies this letter, and it is to be hoped that the contestants will help the officials to do their duty.

The contestants must bear in mind that no attendants whatever are allowed on the infield, nor can they accompany a competitor to the mark or to the events, either track or field.

### THE STARTER.

The two Starters have had assigned to them the events that they are to start. After the Clerk of the Course is through

with the men he will turn them over to the Starter. It is to be hoped that they will not bother the men with unnecessary speeches, but will get the event off as soon as possible.

### THE CHIEF SCORER.

The Chief Scorer shall assign his assistants and they are the ones to call the contestants for their trials. The scorer shall, in the field events, keep a complete record of all the trials, and it is his duty to announce the name of the next contestant and then call the one that follows, so that there will be no delay. There shall be a scorer at the start of each race and one at the finish, so as to get a complete record of all the contestants that start and all that finish.

### THE INSPECTORS.

The Inspectors are assistants to the Referee. They will assist him in detecting fouls, or interference during a race. These inspectors are important officials. At previous meetings, there has been a great deal of pushing and jostling in the start of the one-mile, the half-mile, the quarter-mile and the two-mile races. This year it must be stopped. There will be three inspectors stationed at the start of the events above mentioned. The contestants must understand that the colleges draw for their position and even if there is any advantage in the inside position they must not shove and push to get it; if they do, on the report of the inspectors, they are liable to be disqualified.

In the hurdle race it will be the duty of the inspectors to see that the hurdles are all up when the contestants have finished their race, because in the matter of a record, if a hurdle is down, the record will not be allowed. This year, in case of ties, the points are to be divided, and the Association has decided how the prize shall be given to the athletes that have tied.

Inspectors should also watch for team work. In previous meetings it has been very noticeable. It is not fair for three or four contestants from one college to start in a race to help a competitor from their college and perhaps impede another

competitor who has as good a chance. Team work of this kind must be eliminated. There is no penalty for this kind of work, but if it occurs and is brought to the Referee's notice, he will recommend that the entire team be disqualified by the Executive Committee. It would be good judgment if the inspector, when competitors get to a particular bend of the track, would run with them for fifteen or twenty yards and watch them carefully.

The Referee has his hands full and the meeting can only be made a success by all the officials working together as a unit. After a race has been completed it is to be hoped that interested collegians and contestants will not bother the Referee. He will, if evidence is necessary, consult with the inspectors and then render a decision; it is not necessary to ask for a decision.

Last year there were some complaints owing to the number of heats necessary, and it is only fair to state, however, that according to the law the heats must be so arranged that the second men in all trial heats are given the chance to run over.

### THE CHIEF FIELD JUDGE.

There will be appointed a Chief Field Judge, who will represent the Referee. It will be his duty to see that the field events are started promptly at 2 o'clock, and that there will be no unnecessary delay in the competition. This will materially assist the Referee, and if the Field Judges will ask the Chief Field Judge any questions he will get for them the information they desire.

### THE MARSHAL.

The Marshal is absolutely responsible to the Referee and the Executive Committee for the control of individuals who are on the field when not competing. It is his duty to see that all competitors are requested to leave the field after the competition and, if possible, to prohibit officials loaning their badges to those who desire to go on the field to have a few moments' conversation with some friendly official or college mate who is competing. Officials should wear their badges prominently. It is the Marshal's duty to request each athlete to leave the infield

as soon as he is through with his competition; in other words, in the high jump, the shot put, the pole vault and the broad jump, when a contestant has had his trials and is through, the Marshal should request him to at once leave the infield. It is not necessary for him to stay there to encourage some friend that is still in the competition. The officials can save themselves some trouble by procuring from the proper custodian their badges on entering the infield. The Marshal should pay particular attention to coaching. The Intercollegiate Association has no law on coaching, but, nevertheless, it is not fair, particularly when this coaching is from some one on the inside of the field that is interested; and he and his assistants should keep a sharp lookout for coaching. Coaching from the infield does not help a contestant but contestants and others should bear in mind that it is not fair, that it is not wanted by the Intercollegiate Association and they will not have it; it must be stopped..

J. E. SULLIVAN,

Referee.

# Constitution of the Academic Athletic League of California

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## ARTICLE I.

### NAME.

This League shall be known as the ACADEMIC ATHLETIC LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA.

## ARTICLE II.

### OBJECT.

The object of this League shall be the promotion of amateur athletics among the secondary schools of the State of California.

## ARTICLE III.

### MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Membership in this League is open to all secondary schools in the State of California which adopt the following definition of an amateur athlete: "One who has not entered in an open competition; or, for either a stake, public or admission money, entrance fee, or under a fictitious name; or has not knowingly competed with or against a professional for any prize or where fee is charged, or who has not instructed, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; or for gain or any emolument; or whose membership of any athletic club of any kind was not brought about or does not continue because of any mutual understanding, express or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect, and who shall in other and all respects conform to the rules and regulations of the Amateur Athletic Union." (Article IV., Constitution of Amateur Athletic Union.)

SEC. 2. Applications for membership of sub-leagues to the A. A. L. must be in writing, addressed to the Secretary and accompanied by an initiation fee of twenty-five dollars.

## ARTICLE IV.

### MANAGEMENT.

SECTION 1. The government of the A. A. L. shall be vested in a Board of Managers, which shall consist of two duly accredited representatives from each sub-league of the A. A. L., through whom all business carried on between the A. A. L. or any

committee thereof and the sub-league they represent must be transacted.

SEC. 2. The Board of Managers shall, at the regular meeting in August, elect a President, and, from among their number, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor, and a Delegate to the Pacific Athletic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

SEC. 3. The Board of Managers shall have the following powers and duties:

First—By a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Board to admit to membership any eligible sub-league or to expel, after due hearing, any sub-league violating the Constitution, By-Laws or other rules of the League or any order of the Board of Managers.

Second—To make and amend rules and by-laws for the government of this League and of itself; and to ratify, amend or reject constitutions, by-laws or rules of sub-leagues of the A. A. L.

Third—To fix and enforce penalties for any violation of the Constitution, By-Laws, or other rules of the League.

Fourth—To determine what forms of athletic sport shall be conducted by the League.

Fifth—By a two-thirds vote of the entire Board to levy assessments.

Sixth—To judge of the qualifications of its own members; provided, however, that no member shall be expelled from the Board without a due hearing and without the assent of at least two-thirds of the entire membership of the Board.

Seventh—To institute and conduct the impeachment of officers of the League, provided that a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Board shall be required to deprive any member of his office.

Eighth—To investigate the amateur standing of any and all athletes who are protested at any time, with power to suspend any member of any school or any sub-league which is a member of this League from active participation in any or all events held under the jurisdiction of the League, for such period of time as may seem best to the Board; provided, that such suspension be voted for by a majority of the total membership of the Board, and provided further, that any suspended member may be reinstated by a three-fourths vote of the total membership of the Board.

Ninth—To conduct, locate, and manage all championship and semi-final meets or games of the League.

Tenth—To have complete control of the finances of the League, except as elsewhere in this Constitution provided. This shall not

be interpreted to mean that the A. A. L. shall assume control of sub-league finances.

Eleventh—To investigate all applications for membership in the League.

Twelfth—To provide for a complete record of the various events held under the auspices of the League, including sub-league records.

Thirteenth—To appoint a successor in the case of a vacancy in the offices of Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Auditor, or Delegate to the Pacific Athletic Association.

Fourteenth—To require the chairmen of all committees conducting athletic sports to furnish complete reports of said sports and meets, at the first regular meeting of the Board of Managers after the termination of said athletic season.

Fifteenth—To call a convention of the sub-leagues.

Sixteenth—To exercise or provide for the exercise of all functions of the League not elsewhere specifically provided for in the Constitution or By-Laws.

## ARTICLE V.

### COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. There shall be the following committees: The Membership Committee, the Records Committee, the Medals Committee, the Foot Ball Committee, the Base Ball Committee, the Track Committee, the Basket Ball Committee, the Swimming Committee, the Cross-Country Run Committee, the Tennis Committee, and such other committees as the Board of Managers may designate.

SEC. 2. These Committees shall each consist of three members appointed at the regular annual meeting, to serve until the next annual meeting or until their successors qualify, except such others as the Board of Managers shall decide shall be appointed semi-annually. They shall be appointed by the President, who shall also designate the Chairman.

SEC. 3. The various committees on sports shall conduct their respective branches of athletics, subject to the supervision of the Board of Managers.

SEC. 4. The various committees on sports shall have full power to decide all protests regarding games in their various branches, whether semi-final or final, their decision to be final, provided that all tie games be played off.

SEC. 5. There shall be a Registration Committee comprising three members, as follows: One shall be the Secretary ex-officio, and the other two shall be elected by the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE VI.

## MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The regular annual meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held on the third Friday of August of each year, at a place to be designated by the President and Secretary.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called at any time by the Secretary at the request of the President, or any five members.

SEC. 3. Notice of every meeting of the Board must be sent by the Secretary, in writing, to each member at least ten days prior to the date of the meeting.

SEC. 4. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

## ARTICLE VII.

## REGISTRATION.

SECTION 1. All athletes before taking part in any contest must be registered with the Secretary of the A. A. L. and qualified as provided for in the By-Laws.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Amendments to the Constitution or By-Laws must be presented in writing at a meeting of the Board of Managers and acted upon at the following meeting. A two-thirds vote of the total membership of the Board shall be necessary for the adoption of any amendments to the Constitution or By-Laws.



## By-Laws

### ARTICLE I.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS—PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Managers, but shall have no vote, except in case of a tie. Upon election as President he shall resign as a delegate of the sub-league he represents, provided he be such delegate. He shall appoint all committees and shall perform such other duties as are usually required of a presiding officer.

SEC. 2. He shall be granted the privilege of the floor, but not the right to vote at meetings of the Executive Boards of the sub-leagues.

#### VICE-PRESIDENT.

SEC. 3. The Vice-President shall assume the powers and duties of the President in the absence of that official, and shall succeed to that office when vacant.

#### SECRETARY.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall keep a complete record of all business transacted at each meeting of the Board of Managers, carry on all official correspondence and perform such other duties as usually devolve upon such an officer. He shall keep a register of all athletes eligible to compete in any contest under the auspices of this League and of the sub-leagues, as provided in the Constitution.

The Secretary shall receive a salary of twelve dollars and fifty cents (\$12.50) per month, payable on the fifteenth of each month.

#### TREASURER.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and take charge of all moneys and deposit the same in some savings bank, designated by the President and Auditor. He shall have charge of all trophies, emblems and any other property belonging to the League, except such as pertain to the office of Secretary. The Treasurer shall pay all bills of the League, immediately after they have been approved by the Auditor, by drawing his check on the bank of deposit, said check to be countersigned by the President. At each meeting of the Board of Managers he must submit a written report, showing receipts and disbursements since

his last report and balance on hand. Within ten days following his election, he shall file with the Secretary a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in the sum of \$500 in the name of the President and the Secretary, expenses incurred in the filing of such bond to be paid by the League.

#### PACIFIC ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DELEGATE.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Delegate to the Pacific Athletic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union to attend each and every meeting of the said body, and report to the Board of Managers all business transacted at such meetings, and also keep the League and sub-leagues well informed of all changes whatsoever made in the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.

#### AUDITOR.

SEC. 7. The Auditor shall audit all bills, making his report on the same without delay to the Treasurer; he shall also audit the books of the Treasurer before each annual meeting.

### ARTICLE II.

#### DUTIES OF COMMITTEES—MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The Membership Committee shall investigate the eligibility and desirability of all sub-leagues applying for membership.

#### RECORDS COMMITTEE.

SEC. 2. The Records Committee shall keep a complete record of the best time or distance made in each event in any contest in which athletes compete under the auspices of this League and the sub-leagues. Records shall consist of two kinds: First, League records or sub-league records or records made in closed contests; second, Pacific Coast Interscholastic records, or records made by any athlete registered under the laws of the League, in any contests sanctioned by this league or the A. A. U. The Records Committee shall also keep an account of the scores of the final games of any tournament; whether final, semi-final or sub-league.

#### REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

SEC. 3. The Registration Committee shall be empowered to pass on all applications for registration cards and to suspend athletes for violation of the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of the A. A. L., subject to the approval of the Board of Managers.

#### FIELD DAY COMMITTEE.

SEC. 4. The Field Day Committee shall have full charge of all the arrangements for the semi-annual Field Day, and shall make

a full report of all money received and disbursed in connection with same within sixty days after the Field Day is held.

#### FOOT BALL AND BASE BALL COMMITTEES.

SEC. 5. The Foot Ball and Base Ball Committees shall (acting in accordance with the suggestions of the Board) arrange for the time and place of their respective games, hold gate money, appoint officials, and report the winner. Their final report shall also contain an itemized statement of accounts with receipted bills. This final report shall be kept on file by the Secretary. These committees shall at all times be subject to the advice of the President.

SEC. 6. No committees shall enter any man in any contest who has not been registered according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the League and certified as registered properly by the Secretary.

SEC. 7. All business of any kind carried on between any committee of this League and any sub-league must be transacted with and through said sub-leagues' regular representatives.

### ARTICLE III.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1. The Order of Business at all meetings shall be:

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Resignations and elections.
4. Reports of Officers and Committees.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. New Business.
7. Adjournment.

SEC. 2. Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern at all meetings of the Board of Managers in so far as such rules do not conflict with the League's Constitution and By-Laws.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. Each representative shall present to the Secretary of the A. A. L. his written credentials, signed by the President and Secretary of the sub-league which he represents before he shall be recognized as a member of the Board.

SEC. 2. Each representative on the Board of Managers shall serve until his successor is chosen, and in case of the death, disability or removal of any member of the Board of Managers, his sub-league shall at once accredit a new representative to fill out his unexpired term.

SEC. 3. (a) Each sub-league must be represented by three regular representatives, of which one shall be the President of the sub-league, another the Secretary of the sub-league, *ex-officio*, or by alternates, accredited as provided in this Section below, at every meeting of the Board of Managers, under penalty of five (\$5) dollars fine; and non-representation at three successive meetings, or non-payment of the fine for a period of thirty days after notification, shall operate as a loss of membership upon the sub-league not represented. Notification of such fact shall be sent by the Secretary of the A. A. L. to the secretary of the sub-league within five days after the meeting. After the second successive absence of any representative, or after non-payment of the fine for non-attendance at a meeting for twenty days, the Secretary shall send written notice of this fact to the Secretary of the sub-league represented by said delegate.

(b) There may be five delegates-at-large, nominated by the President, and elected by the Board of Managers. They shall have all the privileges of sub-league delegates, save that they shall not have any voice in the annual election. Non-attendance at two successive meetings shall result in loss of membership, and the Secretary of the League shall notify the President of the vacancy.

SEC. 4. Any sub-league, after having been dropped from the roll for non-payment of fine or other cause, may be re-admitted upon payment of such fine, and an additional initiation fee of twenty-five (\$25) dollars, by a two-thirds vote of the Board, but may not enter in any tournament or other event given by the League for a period of six months after re-admittance.

SEC. 5. Each sub-league representative shall have one vote. An alternate bearing proper written credentials authorizing him to represent an absent delegate shall be allowed to vote; provided that no person shall be allowed to cast more than one vote. No member of the Board of Managers shall be allowed to vote a proxy at any meeting of the Board, and no member of the Board of Managers shall be allowed to vote as a representative of more than one sub-league at any meeting of the Board.

## ARTICLE V.

### REGISTRATION AND QUALIFICATION OF ATHLETES.

SECTION 1. (a) No person shall take part in any of the athletic events of the League or sub-leagues who is not under the age of twenty-one (21) years, nor shall any person be allowed to compete during more than four (4) school years. In semi-final

or final contests if the age of any person is protested by a delegate of his sub-league, the burden of proof shall rest upon the person protested, and he must submit to the Board of Managers, in the form of sworn statements, convincing proof of his correct age. Any game under the auspices of this League or sub-leagues in which such person may have participated after he was twenty-one (21) years of age shall be declared to have been forfeited to the opposing team, and any point that may have been won by such person, in a field day or other contest where points are counted shall be disallowed and shall be counted for the next man, the said action to be taken regardless of whether or not the rest of the team know of the violation of the rules.

(b) No graduate student shall be eligible to compete later than one year after graduation from a four years' course, nor shall any athlete compete who is, or has been registered as a student in a higher institution of learning.

SEC. 2. (a) No person shall take part in any athletic event of the League or sub-leagues who has not been a member of his school for the half-year in which the contest is held; provided, that any student beginning regular attendance within three weeks of the opening of the term and continuing to do regular work as a member of the school to the time of contest in question, shall be considered a member from the beginning.

(b) No person shall take part in any athletic event of the League or the sub-leagues whose application for a registration card has not been presented to the Secretary at least two weeks before the event.

(c) No person shall take part in any games held under the auspices of this League who has not been a member of his school for the semester, or its equivalent, immediately preceding; provided this does not apply to students entering from the grammar school, nor to students who are compelled to change schools from one county to another county because of change of residence of their parents.

SEC. 3. Before a registration card is issued to any athlete he must satisfy the following requirements, as shown by his principal's certificate:

(a) For the entire preceding half-year of his high school work (wherever and whenever that work may have been taken) he must have attained a passing standard of scholarship, as shown by certificate of the principal in charge of the work of this preceding half-year, in at least half the number of periods that his school requires as credit toward graduation of a regular full course student, during the half year previous to that in which

he applies for his registration. This is not to apply to students just entering from the grammar school.

(b) He shall at the time he applies for registration be taking periods of new work amounting to at least three-fourths the number of periods of work that his school requires as credit toward graduation of a regular full course student, during the half-year in which he applies for registration.

SEC. 4. (a) As a prerequisite to registration, each athlete must present to the Secretary a written or printed application in the form adopted by the Board of Managers, signed by the principal, stating that the applicant fulfils all the requirements of Sections 1, 2 and 3 of this article, and in addition setting forth the subjects, periods and standing each subject taken by the student during his preceding half year in high school, together with the subjects and periods he is taking at the time of his application; and setting forth which of these latter are new courses or new subjects, and which are old or repeated subjects.

(b) Upon receipt of such application, showing that the applicant possesses the requisite qualifications, the Secretary shall at once issue, as provided below, a card properly numbered, entitling the applicant to compete in any and all contests of this League or sub-leagues until August 15 next following, said card to state the date on which the athlete is first eligible to compete. This date shall be fourteen days from the date of the post mark upon the envelope in which the application for registration was mailed to the Secretary, or from the date on which this application was handed the Secretary in person.

(c) The Secretary of the A. A. L. shall mail registration cards direct to the principal of the school, and the principal shall keep all registration cards on file in his possession and shall verify card numbers before signing current scholarship record blanks.

SEC. 5. No student shall be allowed to enter any contest who has not attained a passing standard of scholarship in at least three-fourths of the number of periods of current work which his school requires as credit toward graduation of a regular full course student, and whose deportment and faithful attendance on school duties are not satisfactory to his principal.

SEC. 6. (a) Not less than five days nor more than ten days before any dual contest, whether sub-league, semi-final or final, the managers of the contesting schools shall exchange lists of their respective teams, countersigned by their respective principals. These lists shall give the studies and periods of each student, and his standing in each study, together with the stand-

ing of the student in attendance and deportment. In a dual contest held under the auspices of an A. A. L. committee the list shall be countersigned and sent by the managers at once to the committee in charge.

(b) Not less than five (5) days, nor more than ten (10) days before any general meet the managers shall send to the Chairman of the A. A. L. committee in charge a list of the teams of their respective schools, such a list to be prepared as in (a) of this section.

SEC. 7. All records provided for in this article are to be open for inspection at any time.

SEC. 8. The principal of each school represented in this League shall keep a record of the ages of all pupils entering his school, and the exact date of birth of each pupil must be recorded within three weeks of said pupil's entrance.

SEC. 9. Any school failing to conform to any of the requirements of this article shall not be allowed to compete in the contest in question.

SEC. 10. Any sub-league defaulting a game to another sub-league must give at least five days' notice in writing to the Secretary of the A. A. L. Any sub-league failing to give such notice shall forfeit the sum of \$10 to the opposing sub-league.

SEC. 11. In semi-final or final competition, all protests referring only to a single contest, and which do not in any way involve other contests shall be heard and finally decided by the A. A. L. committee having the particular sport in charge. No protests will be heard which have not been mailed and do not bear a post-mark within thirty-six hours of the time scheduled for the contest, or has not been delivered to a member of the committee in question within that time. Protests based on the exchange of scholarship blanks must be made before the contest. All protests must be in writing.

SEC. 12. In semi-final or final competition all protests referring only to a single contest, shall be heard and decided by the Board of Managers of the A. A. L. Notice to all the parties concerned in the protest shall be given at least five days before the meeting of the Board of Managers.

SEC. 13. No officials in semi-final or final contests, other than general meets, shall be connected with either school competing, or be an executive officer of a sub-league or a delegate to a sub-league executive board with which either school is connected. Nor shall a delegate to the A. A. L. Board of Managers act as such an official.

## ARTICLE VI.

## DATES OF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SECTION 1. At the first meeting of the Board of Managers in each term the dates for all semi-final and championship meets shall be fixed.

## ARTICLE VII.

## RULES FOR SPECIAL SPORTS.

SECTION 1. All Academic League foot ball and base ball games, including sub-league games, shall be governed by the Spalding Intercollegiate rules of the current year. These rules cannot be amended in the sub-leagues.

SEC. 2. The Amateur Athletic Union rules for the current year shall apply to all track and field meets of the League except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. All entries for field days shall be made to the Field Day Committee of A. A. L. by the sub-league Field Day Committee at least seven (7) days before the meet, and shall be accompanied in each case by a fee of fifty cents for each man entered. Such deposit or entrance fee is to be returned in case the athlete competes in at least one of the events entered. In no case can a man enter more than three events, of which no more than two shall be track events, excluding the relay race; neither can any one school enter more than three men in the same event.

SEC. 4. The Championship Track Meet shall include:

Running—100 yards.

Running—220 yards.

Running—440 yards.

Running—880 yards.

Running—one mile.

Hurdle Racing—120 yds., 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high.

Hurdle Racing—220 yds., 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high.

Running High Jump.

Running Broad Jump.

Pole Vaulting for height.

Putting the Shot (12 lbs.).

Throwing the discus.

One mile relay race (six relays).

SEC. 5. The order of such events shall be as follows:

*Track Events.*

1. 100 yard Dash, Trial.

2. 440 yard Dash.

3. 120 yard Hurdle, Trial.

4. 880 yard Run.



5. 100 yard Dash, Final.
6. 120 yard Hurdle, Final.
7. 220 yard Dash, Trial.
8. 220 yard Hurdle, Trial.
9. Mile Run.
10. 220 yard Dash, Final.
11. 220 yard Hurdle, Final.
12. Relay Race.

*Field Events.*

1. Discus Throw.
2. Pole Vault for Height.
3. Running High Jump.
4. 12-lb. Shot Put.
5. Running Broad Jump.

SEC. 6. No school shall enter a Field Day team of more than twelve men, exclusive of relay runs.

SEC. 7. Field Day points shall count as follows: First place, 5 points; second place, 3 points; third place, 2 points; and fourth place, 1 point. Relay Race—First place, 10 points; second place, 6 points; third place, 2 points.

SEC. 8. The winning ball team in any semi-final or final ball game shall be entitled to the ball used in the game.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUB-LEAGUES.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of competition in all branches of sport, the Board of Managers shall divide the A. A. L. into a suitable number of sub-leagues.

SEC. 2. These sub-leagues shall be self-governing in all respects not in conflict with this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All results of sub-league games or field days shall be reported by the Secretary of the sub-league to the Secretary of the A. A. L.

SEC. 4. Sub-league delegates, other than representatives from sub-leagues to the A. A. L. Board of Managers, shall have the privilege of the floor, but not the right to vote in the meetings of the A. A. L. Board of Managers.

SEC. 5. A school must be a member of a fully organized sub-league in order that it may take part in any league games requiring a series, but that it may still take part in any general meet of the League.

*Enactment Clause.*—This constitution shall go into effect July 1st, 1909.

Ratified in its present form, April 1, 1909.

# Constitution of the Peninsula Sub-League of the A. A. L.

## ARTICLE I.

### NAME.

This sub-league shall be known as the PENINSULA SUB-LEAGUE

## ARTICLE II.

### MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Sub-League shall be open to all secondary schools in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties.

SEC. 2. Application for membership in this Sub-League must be in writing, addressed to the Secretary, and accompanied by an initiation fee of five dollars.

## ARTICLE III.

### PREREQUISITES FOR COMPETITION.

SECTION 1. *Amateur Standing.* This Sub-League adopts the following definition of an amateur athlete: "One who has not entered in an open competition; or, for either a stake, public or admission money entrance fee, or under a fictitious name; or has not competed knowingly with or against a professional for any prize, or where a fee is charged, or who has not instructed, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercise as a means of livelihood; or for gain or any emolument; or whose membership in any athletic club of any kind was not brought about or does not continue because of any mutual understanding, express or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect, and who shall in other and all respects conform to the rules and regulations of the Amateur Athletic Union." (Constitution of Amateur Athletic Union, Art. IV).

SEC. 2. *Registration and Qualification of Athletes.* This Sub-League adopts the following regulations concerning the registration and qualification of athletes:

(a) *Age Qualification.* No person shall take part in any of the athletic events of this Sub-League who is not under the age of twenty-one (21) years, nor shall any person be allowed to compete during more than four (4) school years. If the age of

any person is protested by a delegate of this Sub-League, the burden of proof shall rest upon the person protested, and he must submit to the Executive Board of this Sub-League, in the form of sworn statements, convincing proof of his correct age. Any game under the auspices of this Sub-League in which such person may have participated after he was twenty-one (21) years of age shall be declared to have been forfeited to the opposing team, and any point that may have been won by such person in a field day, or other contests where points are counted, shall be disallowed and shall be counted for the next man, the said action to be taken regardless of whether or not the rest of the team know of the violation of the rules.

(b) *Scholarship Requirements.* Before a registration card is issued to any athlete he must satisfy the following scholarship requirements, as shown by his principal's certificate:

1. For the preceding half year of his high school work, taken as a whole (wherever and whenever that work may have been taken), he must have attained a passing standard of scholarship, as shown by the certificate of the principal in charge of the work of this preceding half year, in at least half of the number of periods that his school requires as credit toward graduation of a regular full course student, during the half year previous to that in which he applies for his registration. This is not to apply to students just entering from the grammar school.

2. He shall at the time he applies for registration be taking periods of new work amounting to at least three-fourths the number of periods of work that his school requires as credit toward graduation of a regular full course student, during the half year in which he applies for registration.

3. No person shall take part in any athletic event of this Sub-League whose application for a registration card has not been presented to the Secretary of the A. A. L. at least two weeks before the event.

(c) *Pink Blanks.* 1. As a prerequisite to registration, each athlete must present to the Secretary of the A. A. L. a written or printed application in the form adopted by the A. A. L., signed by the principal, stating that the applicant fulfills all the requirements of Sections *a*, *b* and *c* of this Article, and in addition setting forth the subjects, periods and standing in each subject taken by the student during his preceding half year in high school, together with the subjects and periods he is taking at the time of his application; and setting forth which of these latter are new courses or new subjects, and which are old or repeated subjects.

2. Upon receipt of such application showing that the applicant possesses the requisite qualifications, the Secretary of the A. A. L. shall at once issue and send to the said applicant a card properly numbered and entitling him to compete in any and all contests of this Sub-League until August 1 next following, said card to state the date on which the athlete is first eligible to compete. This date shall be fourteen days from the date of the postmark upon the envelope in which the application for registration was mailed to the Secretary of the A. A. L. or from the date on which this application was handed to the Secretary of the A. A. L.

(d) *Blue Blanks.* No student shall be allowed to enter any contest who has not attained a passing standard of scholarship in at least three-fourths of the number of periods of current work which his school requires as credit toward graduation of a regular full course student, and whose deportment and faithful attendance on school duties are not satisfactory to his principal.

(e) *Exchange of Blanks.* 1. Not less than five (5) days, nor more than ten (10) days before any dual contest in this Sub-League the managers of the contesting schools shall exchange lists of their respective teams, countersigned by the respective principals, and send at once to the Secretary of the A. A. L. These lists shall give the studies and periods of each student, and his standing in each study, together with the standing of the student in attendance and deportment. In a dual contest held under the auspices of the A. A. L. the lists shall be countersigned and sent by the managers at once to the committee in charge.

2. Not less than seven (7) days, nor more than twelve (12) days, before any general meet of the A. A. L., the managers shall send to the A. A. L. committee in charge, a list of the members of their respective schools; such list prepared as in (1) of this Section.

3. Not less than seven (7) days, nor more than twelve (12) days before any general meet of this Sub-League, the managers shall send to the Sub-League committee in charge, a list of the members of teams of their respective schools; such list prepared as in (1) of this Section.

(f) All records provided for in this Article are to be open for inspection at any time.

(g) The principal of each school represented in this Sub-League shall keep a record of the ages of all pupils entering his school, and the exact date of birth of each pupil must be recorded within three weeks after said pupil's entrance.

(h) *School Membership.* No student changing from one school to another in this Sub-League shall take part in any athletic event until he has been a regular member of the latter school for at least five months previous to the contest in question.

(i) Any school failing to conform to any of the requirements of this Article shall not be allowed to compete in the contest in question.

## ARTICLE IV.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING SPORT.

SECTION I. This Sub-League shall be governed by the following rules and regulations established for the conduct of athletic competition, and to determine the championship teams of its own membership, in the various branches of sport.

(a) *Schedules.* The Executive Board shall arrange the schedules of games and competitions held under its auspices, fixing such schedules in accordance with the semi-final and final dates arranged in each branch of sport by the A. A. L. Board of Managers.

(b) *Tickets, Sales, Collection and Reports.* In all dual Sub-League meets or competitions a special collector shall be appointed by this Board, through its President, to collect tickets at the gates, his expenses to be paid by the competing schools; and no student manager shall collect such tickets. The managers of the respective teams shall render in writing a detailed financial report of such meet to the Chairman of the Finance Committee of this Sub-League, within five days of the competition.

(c) Schools competing in practice games in this Sub-League shall exchange lists of players signed by the principal of each school.

Each list shall certify that the students named are in good standing in their school and are eligible to play with teams of other schools under the rules of the A. A. L. governing scholarship, amateur standing and age limit. These lists shall be exchanged by the principals not less than twenty-four hours before the game is to be played.

A violation of this section, either through a failure to exchange lists, or the certification of persons not eligible, shall render the school liable to a fine of \$2.50, or expulsion from the League.

(d) *Defaults.* Any school of this Sub-League defaulting a game to another school must give at least five days' notice in writing to the opposing school and to the Secretary of the Sub-

League. Any school failing to give such notice shall forfeit the sum of \$5.00 to the opposing school.

(e) *Protests.* All protests in games conducted by this Sub-League, except such as relate to amateur standing, shall be heard and finally decided by the Executive Board of this Sub-League. No protest will be heard which has not been mailed and does not bear a postmark within thirty-six hours of the time scheduled for the contest, or has not been delivered to a member of the committee in question within that time. Protests based on the exchange of scholarship blanks must be made before the contest. All protests must be in writing, and must be signed by at least one of the Sub-League delegates of the school protesting.

(f) *Trophies.* The Executive Board may offer such trophies as it deems advisable.

(g) No official in a dual game or dual meet held by this Sub-League shall be a student or recent graduate or faculty member of either school competing. The umpires and other officials under the provisions of this clause shall be appointed by the President of this Sub-League.

(h) *General Provisions.* The Executive Board shall from time to time adopt such specific rules and regulations governing the various branches of sport as it deems wise and necessary. It may also appoint such special committees, in the regular way, as it deems necessary.

## ARTICLE V.

### EXECUTIVE BOARD AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. *Organization.* The governing body of this Sub-League shall be an Executive Board, consisting of two representatives from each school belonging; one of these delegates shall be a student, and the other a faculty member or graduate of the school which he represents.

SEC. 2. *Qualifications of Members.* This Board shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members; provided, however, that, no member shall be expelled from the Board without a due hearing and without the assent of at least two-thirds of the entire membership of the Board.

SEC. 3. *Names of Officers.* The Executive Board shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, an A. A. L. Delegate, and such other officers as it sees fit, from among its own members.

SEC. 4. *Elections.* The officers above named shall be elected by a majority vote of those present, at a meeting to be held in September in each year. Each delegate shall be entitled to one

vote. Proxies having properly written credentials shall be entitled to a voice and vote. The President, upon election, shall resign as a school representative. The Treasurer shall be chosen from the faculty or graduate representatives.

SEC. 5. *Terms.* These officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are duly chosen.

SEC. 6. *Impeachment of Officers.* The Executive Board shall have power to institute and conduct the impeachment of its officers, provided that a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Board shall be required to deprive any member of his office.

SEC. 7. *Duties of Officers and Committees.* (a) The President shall perform the duties commonly assigned to him under parliamentary law, as given in Roberts' "Rules of Order." Especially, he shall perform the duty assigned in Article VIII, and shall appoint all committees. He shall have no vote except in case of a tie, when he shall cast the deciding ballot.

The Vice-President shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the President in the latter's absence or other disqualification.

(b) The Secretary shall perform the duties commonly assigned to him under parliamentary law. He shall send out notices of meetings as directed by the President, and shall keep a record of the results and records of all games and competitions held in this Sub-League, and shall officially report the same to the Secretary of the A. A. L.

The Treasurer shall perform the duties commonly assigned to him under parliamentary law, and shall perform the special duty mentioned in this Article, Sec. 7 (c). He shall be the custodian of all moneys belonging to this Sub-League, depositing the same in a commercial or savings bank, and rendering a written report of receipts and disbursements at each meeting of this Sub-League Board. All bills of this Sub-League shall be paid by check, signed by the President and Treasurer, after first having been approved by the Executive Board.

(c) This Sub-League Board shall establish a Finance Committee of three members, of which one shall be the Treasurer. The special duty of this committee shall be to establish specific regulations for the financial management of Sub-League games, as under Article IV, Sec. 1, (b), and to receive and audit the reports from student-managers as therein established. The power of the Finance Committee in these respects shall be absolute.

(d) This Sub-League Board shall establish a Field Day Com-

mittee, to have full charge of the Sub-League Field Day; said Committee to make a written financial report to the Executive Board or the Treasurer within two weeks of the time of the meet. The character and order of events, and the counting of points, shall be those fixed for the A. A. L. champion Field Day.

(e) Other officers and committees shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to them by the Sub-League Board, or by the President.

## ARTICLE VI.

### MEETINGS, QUORUM, FINES.

SECTION 1. The Executive Board of this Sub-League shall meet at least twice a year, and on the call of the President, or of delegates from four schools. Notices shall be given at least five days in advance.

SEC. 2. A majority of accredited delegates shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 3. Any school of this Sub-League not represented at a meeting of the Executive Board shall be fined to the amount of fifty cents on each occasion, said sum to be paid into the Sub-League treasury.

## ARTICLE VII.

### FINANCES.

SECTION 1. In all contests under the direction of this Sub-League the proceeds and expenses of the meet shall be apportioned in such manner as the managers of the competing teams agree, under the regulations established above: Article IV, Sec. 1, (b).

SEC. 2. This Sub-League shall divide such money as it may receive from the A. A. L. for semi-final competitions, equally between its own treasury and that of the school competing in such semi-final.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### REPRESENTATION ON A. A. L. BOARD OF MANAGERS.

This Sub-League shall send two delegates to the A. A. L. Board of Managers, one of whom shall be *ex-officio* the President of this Sub-League.

## ARTICLE IX.

### AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this Constitution must be presented in writing at a meeting of the Executive Board. To be adopted, an amend-



ment must receive the vote of two-thirds of the total membership of this Board, and be ratified by a majority vote of the A. A. L. Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE X.

### SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF RESERVATIONS BY A. A. L.

This Sub-League is an integral part of the A. A. L. of California. As such, in all matters not specifically herein set forth, it declares itself to be governed by the Constitution and By-laws of the A. A. L., and shall pass no legislation in conflict with them.

*Enactment Clause.* This Constitution shall go into effect immediately upon adoption by the delegates of at least four of the secondary schools in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, and upon subsequent ratification by the A. A. L. Board of Managers.

## ATHLETIC RULES

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### RULE I. OFFICIALS.

SECTION I. All amateur meets shall be under the direction of a—

Games Committee,  
One Referee,  
Two or more Inspectors,  
Three Judges at Finish,  
Three or more Field Judges,  
One or more Relay Judges,  
Three or more Timekeepers,  
One Starter,  
One Clerk of the Course,  
One Scorer,  
One Marshal,  
One Judge of Walking.

SEC. 2. If deemed necessary, assistants may be provided for the Scorer, Marshal, Clerk of the Course, the Judge of Walking, and an Official Announcer may be appointed.

### RULE II. THE GAMES COMMITTEE.

..

All athletic games must be under the immediate direction of a committee of this League, or of one of the Associations in this League.

This committee shall have jurisdiction over all matters not assigned by these rules to the officials or the Governing Committee.

They shall make arrangements for the games, grounds, officials, expenses, advertising, etc.

### RULE III. THE REFEREE.

The Referee shall decide all questions relating to the actual conduct of the meeting whose final settlement is not otherwise covered by these rules.

He alone shall have the power to change the order of events as laid down in the official programme, and to add to or to alter

the announced arrangement of heats in any event. A Referee has no authority, after heats have been duly drawn and published in a programme, to transfer a contestant from one heat to another.

When in any but the final heat of a race a claim of foul or interference is made, he shall have the power to disqualify the competitor who was at fault, if he considers the foul intentional or due to culpable carelessness, and shall also have the power to allow the hindered competitor to start in the next round of heats just as if he had been placed in his trial.

When in a final heat a claim of foul or interference is made, he shall have the power to disqualify the competitor who was at fault, if he considers the foul intentional or due to culpable carelessness, and he shall also have the power to order a new race between such of the competitors as he thinks entitled to such a privilege.

If, during any athletic contest, a competitor conduct himself in a manner unbecoming a gentleman, or offensive to the officials, spectators, or competitors, the Referee shall have the power to disqualify him from further competition at the meeting; and if he thinks the offense worthy of additional punishment shall make a detailed statement of the facts to the Governing Committee within 48 hours.

#### RULE IV. THE INSPECTORS.

It shall be the duty of an Inspector to stand at such point as the Referee may designate; to watch the competition closely, and in case of a claim of foul to report to the Referee what he saw of the incident.

Such Inspectors are assistants to the Referee, to whom they shall report, and have no power to make any decisions.

#### RULE V. THE JUDGES AT FINISH.

Two shall stand at one end of the tape and two at the other end; one shall take the winner, another second, another third, another fourth.

Their decision in this respect shall be without appeal, and in case of disagreement a majority shall govern.

#### RULE VI. THE FIELD JUDGES

shall make an accurate measurement, and keep a tally of all competitors in the high and broad jumps, the pole vault, and the weight competitions.

They shall act as judges of these events, and their decision shall likewise be without appeal. In case of disagreement a majority shall govern.

Relay Judges shall perform such duties as the Referee may assign to them.

#### RULE VII. THE TIMEKEEPERS

shall be three in number. They shall individually time all events where time record is required, and determine among themselves and announce the official time of each heat or race.

Should two of the three watches mark the same time and the third disagree, the time marked by the two watches shall be accepted. Should all three disagree, the time marked by the intermediate watch shall be accepted.

The *flash* of the pistol shall denote the actual time of starting. If, for any reason, only two watches record the time of an event, and they fail to agree, the longer time of the two shall be accepted.

NOTE.—For record, however, the event must be timed by three watches.

#### RULES VIII. THE STARTER

shall have sole jurisdiction over the competitors after the clerk of the course has properly placed them in their positions for the start.

The method of starting shall be by pistol report, except that in time handicap races the word "go" may be used.

An actual start shall not be effected until the pistol has been *purposely* discharged after the competitors have been warned to get ready.

In case the pistol was not purposely discharged the competitors shall be called back by the Starter by pistol fire. (Note.—the Starter must have at least two good cartridges in his pistol before starting a heat or race.)

When any part of the person of a competitor shall touch the ground in front of his mark before the starting signal is given it shall be considered a false start.

Penalties for false starting shall be inflicted by the Starter as follows:

In all races up to and including 125 yards, the competitor shall be put back one yard for the first and another yard for the second attempt; in races over 125 yards and including 300 yards, two yards for the first and two more for the second attempt; in races over 300 yards and including 600 yards, three yards for the first and three more for the second attempt; in races over 600 yards and including 1,000 yards, four yards for the first and four more for the second attempt; in races over

1,000 yards and including one mile, five yards for the first and five more for the second attempt; in all races over one mile, ten yards for the first and ten more for the second attempt. In all cases the third false start shall disqualify the offender from that event.

The Starter shall also rule out of that event any competitor who attempts to advance himself from his mark, as prescribed in the official programme, after the Starter has given the warning to get ready.

#### RULE IX. THE CLERK OF THE COURSE

shall be provided with the names and the numbers of all entered competitors, and shall notify them to appear at the starting line before the start in each event in which they are entered.

In case of handicap events from marks, he shall place each competitor behind his proper mark; shall immediately notify the Starter should any competitor attempt to advance himself after the Starter has warned them to "get ready;" and in time allowance handicaps shall furnish the Starter with the number and time allowance of each actual competitor.

He shall control his assistants, and assign to them their duties.

#### RULE X. THE SCORER

shall record the order in which each competitor finishes his event, together with the time furnished him by the Timekeepers.

He shall keep a tally of the laps made by each competitor in races covering more than one lap, and shall announce by means of a bell, or otherwise, when the leading man enters the last lap.

He shall control his assistants, and assign to them such duties as he may deem proper.

In all track competitions run in lanes, the choice of lanes shall be drawn for in each heat; in all other track competitions the positions shall be numbered from the curb or pole and shall be drawn for according to clubs in scratch events, and in handicap events the competitors shall be allotted their positions by the Clerk of the Course.

#### RULE XI. THE MARSHAL

shall have full police charge of the enclosure, and shall prevent any but officials and actual competitors from entering or remaining therein.

He shall control his assistants, and assign to them their duties.

#### RULE XII. THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCER

shall receive from the Scorer and Field Judges the result of

each event, and announce the same by voice or by means of a bulletin board.

### RULE XIII. TRAINERS AND HANDLERS

shall not be allowed within the centre field or inner circle, or on the track immediately prior to or during competitions except in distances exceeding one mile.

### RULE XIV. COMPETITORS

shall report to the Clerk of the Course immediately upon their arrival at the place of meeting, and shall be provided by that official with their proper numbers, which must be worn conspicuously by the competitors when competing, and without which they shall not be allowed to start.

Each competitor shall inform himself of the time of starting, and shall be promptly at the starting point of each competition in which he is entered, and there report to the Clerk of the Course.

Under no condition shall any attendants be allowed to accompany competitors at the start or during any competition, except in match races, where special agreement may be made.

### RULE XV. PROTESTS.

All protests against any entered competitor must be made in writing to the Games Committee or any member thereof before the meeting, or verbally to the Referee during the meeting. If possible, the committee or Referee shall decide such protests at once. If the nature of the protest or the necessity of obtaining testimony prevents an immediate decision, the competitor shall be allowed to compete under protest, and the protest shall be decided by the Games Committee within one week, unless its subject be the amateur standing of the competitor, in which case the Games Committee must report such protest within forty-eight hours to the Secretary of the Governing Committee.

(2) All protests, except in regard to interpretation of rules and amateur standing, shall be decided by the committee or Referee to whom they are made as provided.

(3) All protests concerning the interpretation of rules or amateur standing shall be referred to and decided by the Governing Committee.

## RULE XVI. TRACK MEASUREMENT.

All distances run or walked shall be measured upon a line eighteen inches outward from the inner edge of the track, except that in races on straightaway tracks the distance shall be measured in a direct line from the starting mark to the finishing line. Indoor padded tracks shall be measured upon a line following the centre of the padding. The committee reserve the right to require in case a record is claimed the sworn statement of a civil engineer regarding the measurement of the course.

## RULE XVII. THE COURSE.

Each competitor shall keep in his respective position from start to finish in all races on straightaway tracks, and in all races on tracks with one or more turns he shall not cross to the inner edge of the track, except when he is at least six feet in advance of his nearest competitor. After turning the last corner into the straight in any race, each competitor must keep a straight course to the finish line, and not cross, either to the outside or the inside, in front of any of his opponents.

In all championship races, at any distance under and including 300 yards, each competitor shall have a separate course, properly roped, staked, and measured, whether the race be run on a straight path or around one or more curves.

The Referee shall have power to disqualify from that event any competitor who wilfully pushes against, impedes, crosses the course of, or in any way interferes with another competitor.

The Referee shall have power to disqualify from further participation in the games any contestant competing in order to lose, to coach, or to in any way impede chances of another competitor either in a trial or final contest.

## RULE XVIII. THE FINISH

of the course shall be represented by a line between two finishing posts, drawn across and at right angles to the sides of the track, and four feet above which line shall be placed a tape attached at either end to the finishing posts. A finish shall be counted when any part of the winner's body, except his hands or arms, shall touch the tape at the finish line. The tape is to be considered the finishing line for the winner, but the order of finishing across the track line shall determine the positions of the other competitors.

## RULE XIX. HURDLES.

In the 120 yards hurdle race ten hurdles shall be used, each hurdle being three feet six inches high. They shall be placed ten

yards apart, with the first hurdle fifteen yards distant from the starting point, and the last hurdle fifteen yards before the finishing line. In the 220 yards hurdle race ten hurdles shall be used, each hurdle to be two feet six inches high. They shall be placed twenty yards apart, with the first hurdle twenty yards distant from the starting mark, and the last hurdle twenty yards before the finishing line.

In making a record it shall be necessary for the competitor to jump over every hurdle in its proper position.

No record shall be allowed unless all the hurdles remain standing after the competitor clears them. A competitor knocking down three or more hurdles, or any portion of three or more hurdles, in a race, shall be disqualified. A competitor who trails his leg or foot alongside any hurdles shall be disqualified.

In all championship hurdle races each competitor shall have separate hurdles and a separate course marked out and measured independently, whether races are run straightaway or with turns.

#### RULE XX. RELAY RACING.

SECTION 1. *Relay Races.* The general rules for running events apply to relay racing.

SEC. 2. No articles shall be carried for exchange.

SEC. 3. The incoming runner must touch or overlap the hand of the outgoing runner.

SEC. 4. Each runner must wear some distinguishing color or mark.

SEC. 5. No competitor shall run more than one relay.

SEC. 6. Positions shall be drawn for, and during the race no team shall be allowed to change its start or finish position.

SEC. 7. A line shall be drawn twenty feet in front of each starting line. Between these two lines each runner must touch the succeeding runner. Failure to do this shall disqualify the team in that event. There shall be Judges of Relay Racing whose duties it shall be to see that all touches are properly made.

SEC. 8. In the case of a handicap relay race, the runner on the first relay is granted the total handicap allowed each team.

#### RULE XXI. TIES.

In all contests whose results are determined by measurement of height or distance, ties shall be decided as follows:

In handicap contests the award shall be given to the competitor who received the least allowance. In case of a tie between two or more competitors who received the same allowance, the decision shall be made as in scratch contests.

In case of a tie in a scratch contest at high jumping or vault-



ing, the tying competitors shall have three additional trials at the height last tried, and, if still undecided, the bar shall be lowered to the height next below and three trials taken at that height. If no one clears it, the bar shall be lowered again and again until one of the competitors clears it. In case of a second tie, the award shall be given to the competitor who cleared the bar with the least number of trials.

In case of a tie in a scratch contest at any game decided by distance, each of the tying competitors shall have three additional trials, and the award shall be made in accordance with the distance cleared in these additional trials. In case of a second tie three more trials shall be allowed, and so on, until a decision is reached. In case of a dead heat in any track events, the competitors shall not be allowed to divide the prize or points, or to toss for them, but must compete again at a time and place appointed by the Referee.

#### ORDER OF COMPETITION IN FIELD EVENTS.

In all scratch events the competitors shall take their trials in the order of their names as printed in the programme.

In all handicap events the competitors having the greatest allowance shall make the first trial, and so on, in regular order, up to the competitor at scratch or with least allowance, who shall have the last trial.

#### RULE XXII. JUMPING.

SECTION 1. A fair jump shall be one that is made without the assistance of weights, diving, somersaults or hand springs of any kind. Displacing the bar constitutes a trial.

##### THE RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

SEC. 2. The Field Judges shall decide the height at which the jump shall commence, and shall regulate the succeeding elevations.

Each competitor shall be allowed three trial jumps at each height, and if on the third trial he shall fail to clear the bar, he shall be declared out of the competition.

At each successive height each competitor shall take one trial in his proper turn, then those failing, if any, shall have their second trial jump in a like order, after which those having failed twice shall make their third trial jump.

The jump shall be made over a one-inch square bar resting on pins projecting not more than three inches from the uprights, and when this bar is removed from its place it shall be counted as a trial jump.

Running under the bar in making an attempt to jump shall be

counted as a "balk," and three successive "balks" shall be counted as a trial jump.

The distance of the run before the jump shall be unlimited.

The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation shall be determined by the officials.

A competitor may decline to jump at any height in his turn, and, by so doing, forfeits his right to again jump at the height declined. Having attempted to jump any height it must be cleared before another height can be attempted.

SEC. 3. *The Standing High Jump.* The feet of the competitor may be placed in any position, but shall leave the ground only once in making an attempt to jump. When the feet are lifted from the ground twice, or two springs are made in making the attempt, it shall count as a trial jump without result. A competitor may rock forward and back, lifting heels and toes alternately from the ground, but may not lift either foot clear from the ground or slide it along the ground in any direction. With these exceptions the rules governing the Running High Jump shall also govern the Standing High Jump.

SEC. 4. *The Running Broad Jump.* When jumped on earth a joist five inches wide shall be sunk flush with it. The outer edge of this joist shall be called the scratch line, and the measurement of all jumps shall be made from it at right angles to the nearest break in the ground made by any part of the person of the competitor.

In front of the scratch line the ground shall be removed to the depth of three and the width of twelve inches outward.

A foul jump shall be one where the competitor in jumping off the scratch line touches the ground immediately in front of it, or runs over the line without jumping, and shall count as a trial jump without result.

Each competitor shall have three trial jumps, and the best three shall each have three more trial jumps.

The competition shall be decided by the best of all the trial jumps of the competition.

The distance of the run before the scratch line shall be unlimited.

SEC. 5. *The Pole Vault.* Poles shall be furnished by the organization giving the games, but contestants may use their private poles if they so desire, and no contestant shall be allowed to use any of these private poles except by the consent of its owner. The poles shall be unlimited as to size and weight, but shall have no assisting devices, except that they be wound or wrapped with any substance for the purpose of affording a firmer grasp, and may have one prong at the lower end.

No competitor shall during his vault raise the hand which was uppermost when he left the ground to a higher point of the pole, nor shall he raise the hand which was undermost when he left the ground to any point on the pole above the other hand.

Any competitor shall be allowed to dig a hole not more than one foot in diameter at the take-off in which to plant his pole.

The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation shall be determined by the officials. A line shall be drawn fifteen feet in front of the bar and parallel with it: crossing this line in an attempt shall constitute a balk. Two balks shall constitute a trial.

With these additions, the rules governing the Running High Jump shall also govern the Pole Vault for height, and the rules governing the Running Broad Jump shall also govern the Pole Vault for distance, except that when a man leaves the ground in an attempt it shall be counted a trial.

SEC. 6. *The Standing Broad Jump.* The feet of the competitor may be placed in any position, but shall leave the ground only once in making an attempt to jump. When the feet are lifted from the ground twice, or two springs are made in making the attempt, it shall count as a trial jump without result. A competitor may rock forward and back, lifting heels and toes alternately from the ground, but may not lift either foot clear of the ground, or slide it along the ground in any direction. In all other respects the rule governing the Running Broad Jump shall also govern the Standing Broad Jump.

SEC. 7. *The Three Standing Broad Jumps.* The feet of the competitor shall leave the ground only once in making an attempt for each of the three jumps, and no stoppage between jumps shall be allowed. In all other respects the rules governing the Standing Broad Jump shall also govern the Three Standing Broad Jumps.

SEC. 8. *Running Hop, Step and Jump.* The competitor shall first land upon the same foot with which he shall have taken off. The reverse foot shall be used for the second landing, and both feet shall be used for the third landing. In all other respects the rules governing the Running Broad Jump shall also govern the Running Hop, Step and Jump.

SEC. 9. *The Two Standing Broad Jumps.* The rules as outlined for three jumps shall govern, except that the individual shall take but two jumps.

SEC. 10. *Standing Hop, Step and Jump.* The contestant shall stand upon one foot; shall spring therefrom, alighting upon the same. He shall then take a step and then a jump. With this exception, the rule for the Three Broad Jumps shall apply.

SEC. 11. *Running High Dive.* The contestant shall spring from the floor, pass head foremost over the stick. He may land on the floor or mat, he cannot be caught by an assistant.

SEC. 12. *Running High Jump from Springboard.* The highest point of the springboard shall not be more than twenty inches from the floor. In all other respects the rules governing the Running High Jump shall count.

SEC. 13. *Running High Dive from Springboard.* With the springboard as specified under Running High Jump from springboard. In other respects the rules for the Running High Dive shall apply.

SEC. 14. *Running Long Dive.* The contestant, in alighting, shall strike his hands first, and shall then do a forward roll. In all other respects the rules for the Running Broad Jump shall apply.

#### RULE XXIV. PUTTING THE SHOT.

The shot shall be a solid sphere, made of metal. For indoor purposes the ordinary "indoor shot" may be used.

It shall be put with one hand, and in making the attempt it shall be above and not behind the shoulder.

All puts shall be made from a circle seven feet in diameter. The circle to be a metal or wooden ring, painted or whitewashed, and sunk almost flush with the turf, and it shall be divided into two halves by a line drawn through the center. In the middle of the circumference of the front half shall be placed a stop-board four feet long, four inches high, and firmly fastened to the ground. In making his puts, the feet of the competitor may rest against, but not on top of this board.

A fair put shall be one in which no part of the person of the competitor touches the top of the stop-board or the ground outside the circle, and the competitor leaves the circle by its rear half. A put shall be foul if any part of the person of the competitor touch the ground outside the front half of the circle or the top of the stop board before the put is measured.

The measurement of each put shall be from the nearest mark made by the fall of the shot to the inside circumference of the circle on a line from the mark made by the shot to the center of the circle.

Foul puts and letting go the shot in making an attempt shall be counted as trial puts without result.

A board similar to the one in front may be used at the back of the circle. Shots must be weighed on the grounds by the judges of the event immediately prior to the contest.

The number of trials and methods of decision shall be the

same as for the Running Broad Jump. Shots shall be furnished by the games committee. Any contestant may use his private shot, if correct in weight and shape, in which case the other contestants may also be allowed to use it if they wish.

#### RULE XXIV. THROWING THE HAMMER.

SECTION 1. *With Turn.* The head and handle may be of any size, shape and material, provided that the length of the complete implement shall not be more than four feet and its weight not less than twelve or sixteen pounds.

The competitor may assume any position he chooses, and use either one or both hands.

All throws shall be made from a circle seven feet in diameter, and this circle shall be divided into two halves by a line drawn through its center.

A fair throw shall be one in which no part of the person of the competitor touches the ground outside the circle, and the competitor leaves the circle by its rear half. A throw shall be foul if any part of the person of the competitor touch the ground outside the front half of the circle before the throw is measured.

Foul throws and letting go of the hammer in an attempt shall count as trial throws.

The measurement of each throw shall be from the nearest mark made by the fall of the head of the hammer to the inside circumference of the circle, on a line from the mark made by the head of the hammer to the centre of the circle.

The number of trials and methods of decision shall be the same as in the Running Broad Jump.

Hammers shall be furnished by the Games Committee. Any contestant may use his private hammer, if correct in weight and length, in which case the other contestants may use it *only with the owner's permission.*

SEC. 2. *Throwing the Hammer Without Turn.* The throw shall be made under all the conditions outlined in Throwing the Hammer with Turn, except that: The body of the contestant shall not make more than half a turn during the preliminary swings or the throw itself.

SEC. 3. Hammers must be weighed and measured on the grounds by the judges of that event immediately prior to the contest.

#### RULE XXV. THROWING THE DISCUS.

The discus shall be of smooth, hard-wood body, without finger holes, weighted in center with lead discs and capped with pol-

ished brass discs, with steel ring on the outside. The weight of the discus shall be four and one-half ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ ) pounds; outside diameter, eight (8) inches; thickness in center, two (2) inches.

The circle for throwing the discus shall be similar in all respects to that of throwing the 16-pound hammer.

In making his throws the competitor may assume any position he pleases, and the rules governing a "fair throw" to be the same as the hammer.

A discus shall be furnished by the Games Committee. Any competitor may use his private discus, if correct in weight and shape, in which case the other contestants shall be allowed to use it if they wish.

The measurement of each throw shall be made from the nearest mark made by the fall of the discus to the inside circumference of the circle on a line from the mark made by the discus to the center of the circle.

#### RULE XXVI. THROWING THE DISCUS (GREEK STYLE).

The discus shall weight not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., and shall be made of wood, encircled with a smooth iron rim. The discus shall be 8 inches in its horizontal diameter and 2 inches in its vertical diameter through the center. The center on each side of the discus shall be capped with a smooth metal plate  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches in diameter. No special discus shall be allowed, but a competitor may use his own discus, provided it is the approved shape and correct in weight, in which case the other competitors are at liberty to use it also.

It shall be thrown from a square pedestal or box of dirt 30 inches long and 27 inches broad and sloping forward with a height of 2 inches in front and 8 inches behind. A whitewash line shall be drawn across the pedestal 15 inches from the front board, and in throwing, the competitor must keep his front or right foot forward of this line, with the left foot behind it. Another whitewash line shall be drawn parallel to the front board of the pedestal and extending 15 feet on each side or 30 feet in all. From the extreme ends of this line two lines shall be drawn, parallel and at right angles to the base line, out on the throwing ground for a distance of 130 feet. These lines shall form a boundary for the throws, and any throw falling on the outside to be declared foul.

To execute the throw, the competitor places himself in the pedestal with the feet apart, the right foot forward, provided he is right handed, and vice versa, if he is left handed, and holding the discus in either hand. He then grasps it with both hands and raises it straight above his head. As the discus is held aloft the

body should lean forward slightly, and as the thrower starts to make his effort the trunk should be turned slightly to the right and the body bent sharply so that the left hand when free swings outside and below the right knee and the right holding the discus is stretched as far back as the extension of the shoulder will allow. At this moment the right knee should be bent, with the foot resting full on the sole, the left leg almost straight, and the foot resting on the toes. Then, by a sharp and simultaneous exertion of the whole body, the thrower scales the discus away in front of him. The critical part of the throw is the action of the arm at the moment of delivery. The final sweep of the arm must be distinctly by the side and be clearly in an underhand direction. Round arm, like a cricket bowler, horizontal arch, or overarm swings to be foul. Neither must there be the least tendency of the arm to swing around the body.

The measurement of the throw to be from the center of the pedestal to where the discus first strikes the ground.

The thrower may leave the pedestal at the moment of throwing.

Trials and other conditions of competition to be the same as the 16-lb. hammer, shot, or 56-lb. weight.

## RULE XXVII. SWIMMING.

SECTION 1. Officials shall consist of one Referee, three Judges at the Finish, three Timekeepers, one Starter, one Clerk of the Course with assistants, if necessary.

SEC. 2. Duties and powers of these officials shall be the same as is prescribed for them in the foregoing rules.

SEC. 3. In the 25, 50 and 100 yards swimming races each competitor shall stand with one or both feet on the starting line, and when the signal is given, shall plunge. Stepping back, either before or after the signal, will not be allowed.

SEC. 4. The start for longer races shall be the same as the 100 yards, except that competitors may start in the water (tread-water start) from an imaginary line.

SEC. 5. Each competitor shall keep a straight course, parallel with the courses of the other competitors, from the starting station to the opposite point in the finish line. Competitors will be started ten feet apart, and each one is entitled to a straight lane of water, ten feet wide, from start to finish. Any contestant who, when out of his own water, shall touch another competitor, is liable to disqualification from that event, subject to the discretion of the Referee.

SEC. 6. Each competitor shall have finished the race when any part of his person reaches the finish line.

SEC. 7. In all handicap competitions a check starter shall be

appointed, whose duty it shall be to see that no contestant starts before his proper time. He shall report any violation of this rule to the Referee, who shall disqualify such competitor, should his finish affect the result of the race.

SEC. 8. *Back Stroke*.—The competitors shall line up in the water, facing the starting end, with both hands resting on the end or rail of the bath. At the word "Go," the competitors shall push off on their backs and commence and continue swimming upon their backs throughout the race. At each end of the bath, in turning, competitors shall place both hands on the end or rail of the bath before pushing off, as at the commencement of the race. The Referee shall have absolute discretion to disqualify any competitor under this clause.

SEC. 9. *Breast Stroke*.—At the word "Go" or pistol shot, the competitors shall dive and swim on the breast. Both hands must be pushed forward and brought backward simultaneously. The body must be kept perfectly on the breast, and both shoulders on line with the surface of the water. When touching at the turn or finishing a race the touch shall be made with both hands simultaneously. Any competitor introducing or using a side stroke movement during the race to be disqualified. The Referee shall have absolute discretion to disqualify any competitor under this clause.

SEC. 10. *Diving*.—The take-offs for fancy outdoor diving shall consist of three heights—ten, twenty and thirty feet.

There shall be five regulation dives—plain front, plain back, front jack-knife, back jack-knife and one-and-a-half dives.

There shall also be three special dives, to be selected by each of the contestants, but in no case shall such contestant be permitted to give one of the five regulation dives as one of the specials.

In the front jack-knife dive the contestant must strike the water with his head within six feet of a straight line drawn from the edge of the take-off. This same rule applies to the back jack-knife. All dives must be made head first, and in the special dives a performance in which the contestant enters the water feet first will not be recognized.

There shall be three judges of diving who shall keep separate scores and not be allowed to consult, and the maximum number of points to be given for each of the dives shall be as follows:

#### PLAIN FRONT AND BACK DIVES.

From the top board.....	7
From the intermediate board.....	6
From the lower board.....	5



## FRONT AND BACK JACK-KNIFE.

From the top board.....	8
From the intermediate board.....	7
From the lower board.....	6

## ONE-AND-A-HALF DIVE.

From the top board.....	10
From the intermediate board.....	9
From the lower board.....	8

## SPECIAL DIVES.

From the top board.....	15
From the intermediate board.....	10
From the lower board.....	8

The fancy diving indoor championship shall be decided from a board at a maximum height of ten feet from the water and a minimum of six feet, the dives to be given as in outdoor events, the points to count as follows:

Plain front and back dives, maximum of.....	5
Front and back jack-knife, maximum of.....	6
One-and-a-half, maximum of.....	10
Special Dives, maximum of.....	12

SEC. II. *Plunge for Distance*.—The maximum height of take-off for the plunge for distance shall be limited to eighteen inches above the surface of the water.

A plunge shall be a standing dive, made head first from an indicated firm take-off (i.e., "diving base"), free from spring. The body is to be kept motionless—face downward—and no progressive action to be imparted to it other than impetus of the dive.

The plunge shall terminate, if the competitor has not already raised his face above the surface of the water, at the expiration of 60 seconds, or such time as may have been previously announced by the promoting body. The duration of such plunge shall be reckoned from the time the competitor dives from the take-off.

At the finish of any plunge the competitor must leave the water as quietly as possible. Any one disturbing the water so as to interfere with the progress of the competitor following to be disqualified.

The distance traversed in a plunge shall be measured along a straight line, at right angles to the diving base, to a line parallel to the diving base, over the farthest point reached by any portion of the competitor's body while fulfilling the above conditions.

In the plunge and swim for distance under water, the same rules for the plunge for distance shall govern, except that the contestant may use any stroke he chooses and may touch the ends or sides of the pool as often as he pleases. His distance shall be taken from the starting line to the nearest point at which any part of the head rises above the surface of the water.

In championship or level contests each competitor shall be allowed three plunges, and the farthest plunge shall win. In handicaps, the number of plunges shall be left to the discretion of the promoting club.

When a contestant touches the side of the tank or pool, his distance shall be taken and he shall be compelled to stop.

A line may be made or painted along the bottom of the pool or tank to enable the contestants to guide themselves.

SEC. 12. *Miscellaneous*.—A competitor in turning must touch the end of the bath or course with one or both hands before kicking off.

The contestant in a handicap race who has the lowest handicap shall have the choice of position.

Where two men are on the same mark they shall draw for choice of position.

In case of a dead heat in a handicap the contestant with the lowest handicap shall be declared the winner. Where a dead heat occurs between two men on the same mark the tie shall be decided by a swim-off on the same day, or the one refusing to swim shall be given the second prize.

Choice of position shall be drawn for in races other than handicap.

When a trophy or prize is given to a club scoring the greatest number of points in a meeting the points shall be counted as follows:

First in swim, plunge or dive.....	5
Second in swim, plunge or dive.....	3
Third in swim, plunge or dive.....	1
First relay .....	10
Second relay .....	6
Third relay .....	2
First water polo .....	15
Second water polo .....	9
Third water polo ....	3

No record shall be accepted for a swimming race that has been made in a tank or pool less than forty feet in length.

No performance made in a handicap competition shall be allowed as a record unless at least three watches shall have been started on the competitor claiming such record.

No record shall be allowed for an indoor performance where the distance does not finish at the end of the bath or tank, unless a rope or rod to indicate the finish is stretched across the bath or tank at a sufficient height from the surface of the water not to interfere with the swimmer, and the time taken when the competitor's head passes the line.

In all relay races where contestants start from the end of a pool or from a float, the signal to start for each relay (except the first) shall be the touching of the pool or float by the swimmer.

### RULE XXVIII. ROPE CLIMBING.

SECTION 1. The rope, measured from the floor to a tambourine or bell fastened above, shall be eighteen feet.

SEC. 2. The start shall be by a pistol shot, and the time taken from the flash to the touching of the bell or tambourine.

SEC. 3. Each contestant shall sit on the floor, with thighs flexed (legs extended in front), and shall not touch the floor with any part of his person after the pistol shot.

SEC. 4. Each contestant shall be allowed but one trial.

SEC. 5. The rope must not have any assisting devices such as knots, balls, etc.

### RULE XXIX. FENCE VAULT.

*Fence Vault.* A mattress shall be suspended from the bar. The contestant shall stand on the floor. His hands must be on the bar when the spring is made. In making the spring, his feet shall leave the floor but once. There must be no stop in the motion of the trunk until the floor is reached. No part of the person may touch the suspended mattress. No part of the person, excepting the hands, shall touch the bar. The head must not be carried below the lower surface of the bar.

### RULE XXX. KICKING.

SECTION 1. *Running High Kick.* The contestant must spring from the floor, and his foot must kick the tambourine.

SEC. 2. *Running Hitch and Kick.* The contestant must spring from the floor and kick the tambourine with the same foot from which the spring is made. He must alight upon the same foot, and make at least two complete hops before touching anything with any other part of his person.

SEC. 3. *Double Kick.* Should be done the same as the High Kick, excepting that both feet must touch the tambourine at the same time. There shall be no assistance in alighting.

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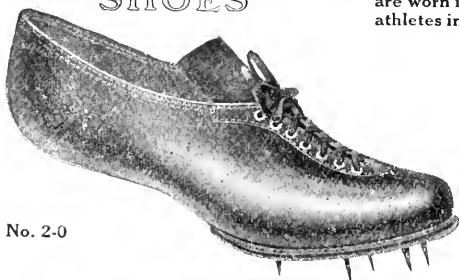
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## SPALDING OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP SHOES



No. 2-0



All of these shoes are hand made. Finest kangaroo leather uppers and best white oak leather soles. They are the same style shoes that we supplied to the American athletes who were so successful at the last Olympic Games, and they are worn in competition by all prominent athletes in this country.

### Spalding "Olympic Championship" Sprint Running Shoe

No. 2-0. Extremely light and glove fitting. Hand made steel spikes firmly riveted on. These shoes are worn by all champions in sprint and short distance races.

Per pair, \$6.00

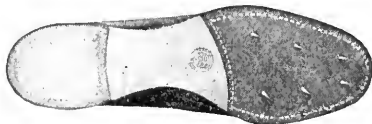
### Spalding "Olympic Championship" Distance Running Shoe

No. 14C. For distance races on athletic tracks. Low, broad heel, flexible shank. Hand made steel spikes in sole. No spikes in heel.

Per pair, \$5.00



No. 14C



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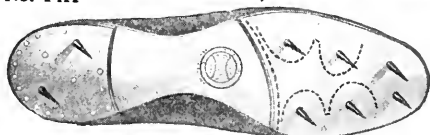
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## SPALDING OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP SHOES



No. 14H



All of these shoes are hand made. Finest kangaroo leather uppers and best white oak leather soles. They are the same style shoes that we supplied to the American athletes who were so successful at the last Olympic Games, and they are worn in competition by all prominent athletes in this country.

### Spalding "Olympic Championship" Jumping Shoe

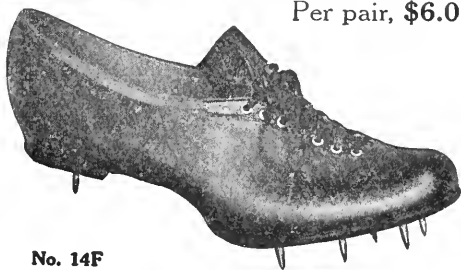
No. 14H. Specially stiffened sole. Hand made steel spikes placed as suggested by champion jumpers. Also correct shoe for shot putting, weight and hammer throwing.

Per pair, \$6.00

### Spalding "Olympic Championship" Hurdling Shoe

No. 14F. Made on same last as Sprint Running Shoe. Hand made steel spikes. A really perfect shoe for hurdling. Made to order only. Not carried in stock.

Per pair, \$6.00



No. 14F



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## SPALDING OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP SHOES



No. 14V



All of these shoes are hand made. Finest kangaroo leather uppers and best white oak leather soles. They are the same style shoes that we supplied to the American athletes who were so successful at the last Olympic Games, and they are worn in competition by all prominent athletes in this country.

### Spalding "Olympic Championship" Pole Vaulting Shoe

No. 14V. High cut; special last. Style supplied to record holders for pole vaulting. Hand made steel spikes in sole. One spike in heel. Made to order only. Not carried in stock.

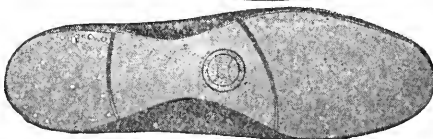
Per pair, \$6.00

### Spalding "Olympic Championship" Walking Shoe

No. 14W. For competition and match races. This style shoe is used by all champion walkers. Per pair, \$5.00



No. 14W



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# Spalding **MARATHON** "Μαραθών" Long Distance Running Shoes

No. MH. High cut, but light in weight. Well finished inside so as not to hurt the feet in a long race. Special leather soles, will not wear smooth; light leather heels; special quality black calf-skin uppers. Hand sewed. Pair, \$5.00



No. MH



No. MO



No. MO. Low cut. Blucher style. Otherwisethesame as No. MH.

Per pair, \$5.00

Keep the uppers of all running shoes soft and pliable by using Spalding Waterproof Oil. It will greatly add to the wear of shoes.

Per can, 25c.

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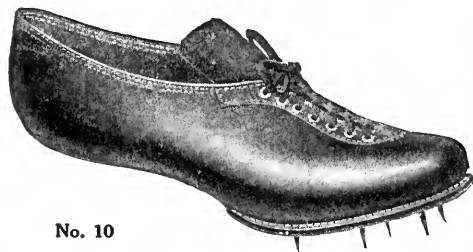
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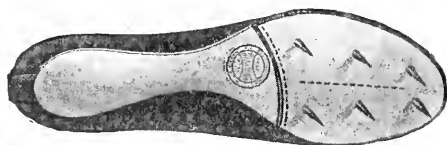
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No. 10

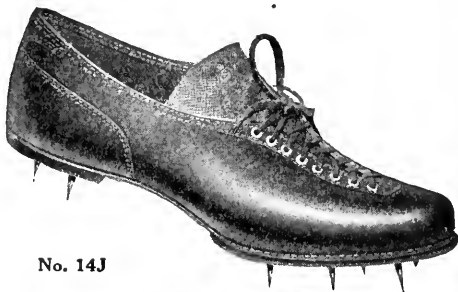
## Spalding Outdoor Running Shoe

No. 10. Fine quality calfskin; light weight. Hand made steel spikes. Pair, \$5.00



## Spalding Outdoor Jumping Shoe

No. 14J. Good quality calfskin; partly machine made. Satisfactory quality; durable. Steel spikes. Per pair, \$4.50



No. 14J



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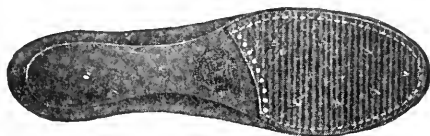
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## Spalding Indoor Running and Jumping Shoes



No. 111



SPALDING INDOOR  
RUNNING SHOE

No. 111. Calfskin,  
special corrugated  
rubber sole, with  
spikes. Pair, \$4.00

SPALDING INDOOR  
JUMPING SHOE

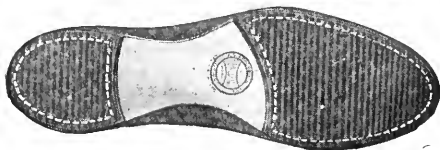
No. 210. Hand made.  
Calfskin uppers; rub-  
ber tap sole and  
rubber heel.

Per pair, \$5.00

For Indoor Shoes, espe-  
cially when the feet per-  
spire, the uppers should  
be kept soft and pliable  
with Spalding Waterproof  
Oil. It will extend the life  
of shoes. Per can, 25c.



No. 210



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MATT MCGRATH  
Champion  
16-lb. Hammer Thrower



# Spalding Championship Hammers

With Ball Bearing Swivel

Patented May 45, 1900

USED by the World's Record Holder, Matt McGrath. The Spalding Championship Hammer has been used exclusively by all the leading hammer throwers, including the record holders, for years past. The benefits of the ball bearing construction will be quickly appreciated by all hammer throwers. Special quality steel wire handle, with double triangle handpieces. Guaranteed absolutely correct in weight. Lead ball.

- No. 12F. 12-lb., without sole leather case. Each.  
No. 16F. 16-lb., without sole leather case. "  
No. L. Leather case to hold either 12 or 16 lb. hammer. Each, \$2.00

## EXTRA WIRE HANDLES

No. MG. For championship hammers. Same as used by Matt McGrath. Each, \$2.00

## Spalding Regulation Hammer, with Wire Handle

IRON—Guaranteed Correct in Weight

- No. 12IH. 12-lb., iron, practice. \$3.50  
No. 16IH. 16-lb., iron, regulation. 3.75

## EXTRA WIRE HANDLES

No. FH. For regulation hammers. Improved design, large grip, heavy wire. Each, 75c.

## Spalding Rubber Covered Indoor Shot

Patented December 19, 1905

This shot is made according to scientific principles, with a rubber cover that is perfectly round; gives a fine grip, and has the proper resiliency when it comes in contact with the floor; will wear longer than the ordinary leather covered, and in addition, there is no possibility that the lead dust will sift out, therefore it is always full weight

- No. P. 16-lb. Each, 1/2. No. Q. 12-lb. Each,

## Spalding Indoor Shot

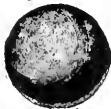
With improved leather cover. Our special method of construction prevents loss of weight, even when used constantly.

- No. 3. 12-lb. . . . . Each,  
No. 4. 16-lb. . . . . "

## Regulation Shot, Lead and Iron

Guaranteed Correct in Weight

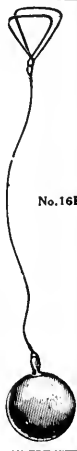
- No. 16LS. 16-lb., lead. . Each,  
No. 12LS. 12-lb., lead. . "  
No. 16IS. 16-lb., iron. . "  
No. 12IS. 12-lb., iron. . "  
No. 24LS. 24-lb., lead. . "  
No. 24IS. 24-lb., iron. . "



## Spalding Regulation 56-lb. Weight

Used and endorsed by all weight throwers. Packed in box and guaranteed correct in weight and in exact accordance with rules of A. A. U.

No. 2. Lead 56-lb. weight. Complete.



## Spalding Juvenile Athletic Shot and Hammers

Made according to official regulations. Weights guaranteed accurate; records made with these implements will be recognized

JUVENILE HAMMER—No. 8IH. 8-lb., Iron Juvenile Hammer. Each, \$2.50

## JUVENILE SHOT

- No. 26. 8-lb., Leather Covered Shot, for indoor, schoolyard and playground use. . . . . Each, 4.00  
No. 5. 5-lb., Leather Covered Shot, for indoor, schoolyard and playground use. . . . . " 1.00  
No. 8IS. 8-lb., Solid Iron Shot, not covered. Each, No. 5IS. 5-lb., Solid Iron Shot, not covered. " 1.00

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## Spalding Vaulting Poles

### Spalding Vaulting Poles—Selected Spruce, Hollow INDOOR AND OUTDOOR STYLES

The greatest care has been exercised in making these poles, and in selecting the spruce only the most perfect and thoroughly seasoned pieces have been used.

WE GUARANTEE all of our wood vaulting poles to be perfect in material and workmanship, but we do NOT guarantee against breaks while in use, as we have found in our experience that they are usually caused by improper use or abuse.



INDOOR SPRUCE VAULTING POLES

No. 103. 14 ft. Each, No. 104. 16 ft. Each,



OUTDOOR SPRUCE VAULTING POLES

No. 140. 14 ft. Each, No. 160. 16 ft. Each,

### Spalding Bamboo Vaulting Poles INDOOR AND OUTDOOR STYLES

Owing to differences in climatic conditions it is impossible to keep Bamboo Vaulting Poles from cracking. These cracks or season checks do not appreciably detract from the merits of the poles, except where they are continuous. Much of the real strength of the pole is in the joints. All of our tests would seem to prove that poles with season checks may be accepted as safe and durable, except where the season check is wide open and extends through several sections on one side. Very frequently such splits or season checks can be entirely closed by placing the pole in a damp place for a day or so.



INDOOR BAMBOO VAULTING POLES

Tape wound at short intervals. Thoroughly tested before leaving our factory. Fitted with special spike.

No. 10BV. 10 ft. Ea., No. 14BV. 14 ft. Ea.  
No. 12BV. 12 ft. " No. 16BV. 16 ft. "



OUTDOOR BAMBOO VAULTING POLES

Tape wound at short intervals. Thoroughly tested before leaving factory. Rounded end wound with copper wire and soldered.

No. 100BV. 10 ft. Ea., No. 104BV. 14 ft. Ea.,  
No. 102BV. 12 ft. Ea., No. 106BV. 16 ft. Ea.,

### Indoor Pole Vaulting Board

No. 117. Made up of sectional blocks of wood placed on end so that the spike of the vaulting pole will not split them. Bound in by heavy wood frame.



### Spalding Vaulting Standards

Substantially built and measurements are clearly and correctly marked.

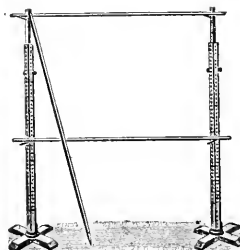
No. 109. Graduated in half inches, adjustable to 13 feet.

Complete \$4

No. 111. Inch graduations, 7 feet high.

Complete, \$5.50

No. 112. Cross Bars. Hickory, Doz., \$3.00



### Spalding Olympic Discus

Since Discus Throwing was revived at the Olympic Games, at Athens, 1896, the Spalding Discus has been recognized as the official Discus, and is used in all competitions because it conforms exactly to the official rules. Exactly the same as used at Athens, 1906, London, 1908, and Stockholm, 1912. . . . . Price, \$5.00



### Spalding Youths' Discus

Officially adopted by the Public Schools Athletic League To satisfy the demand for a Discus that will be suitable for the use of the more youthful athletes, we have put out a special Discus, smaller in size and lighter in weight than the regular Official size. The Youths' Discus is made in accordance with official specifications. . . . . Price, \$4.00

### Spalding Official Javelins

No. 53. Swedish model, correct in length, weight, etc., and of proper balance. Steel shod. . . . . Each, \$5.00

### Competitors' Numbers

Printed on Heavy Manila Paper or Strong Linen



	Manila, Set	Linen, Set
No. 1. 1 to 50.	\$ .25	\$1.50
No. 2. 1 to 75.	.38	2.25
No. 3. 1 to 100.	.50	3.00
No. 4. 1 to 150.	.75	4.50
No. 5. 1 to 200.	1.00	6.00
No. 6. 1 to 250.	1.25	7.50

For larger meets we supply Competitors' Numbers, on Manila paper only, in sets as follows:

No. 7. 1 to 300.	Set, \$1.50	No. 16. 1 to 1200.	Set, \$6.00
No. 8. 1 to 400.	" 2.00	No. 17. 1 to 1300.	" 6.50
No. 9. 1 to 500.	" 2.50	No. 18. 1 to 1400.	" 7.00
No. 10. 1 to 600.	" 3.00	No. 19. 1 to 1500.	" 7.50
No. 11. 1 to 700.	" 3.50	No. 20. 1 to 1600.	" 8.00
No. 12. 1 to 800.	" 4.00	No. 21. 1 to 1700.	" 8.50
No. 13. 1 to 900.	" 4.50	No. 22. 1 to 1800.	" 9.00
No. 14. 1 to 1000.	" 5.00	No. 23. 1 to 1900.	" 9.50
No. 15. 1 to 1100.	" 5.50	No. 24. 1 to 2000.	" 10.00

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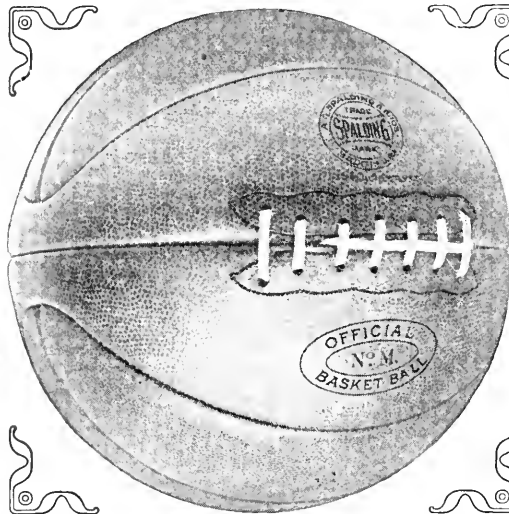
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# The Spalding Official Basket Ball



## THE ONLY OFFICIAL BASKET BALL

### WE GUARANTEE

this ball to be perfect in material and workmanship and correct in shape and size when inspected at our factory. If any defect is discovered during the first game in which it is used, or during the first day's practice use, and, if returned at once, we will replace same under this guarantee. We do not guarantee against ordinary wear nor against defect in shape or size that is not discovered immediately after the first day's use.

Owing to the superb quality of our No. M Basket Ball, our customers have grown to expect a season's use of one ball, and at times make unreasonable claims under our guarantee, which we will not allow.

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.**

**O**FFICIALLY ADOPTED AND STANDARD. The cover is made in four sections, with capless ends, and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain English leather. We take the entire output of this superior grade of leather from the English tanners, and in the Official Basket Ball use the choicest parts of each hide. Extra heavy bladder made especially for this ball of extra quality pure Para rubber (not compounded). Each ball packed complete, in sealed box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle, and guaranteed perfect in every detail. To provide that all official contests may be held under absolutely fair and uniform conditions, it is stipulated that this ball must be used in all match games of either men's or women's teams.

**No. M. Spalding "Official" Basket Ball. Each, \$6.00**

#### Extract from Men's Official Rule Book

##### RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



#### Extract from

##### Official Collegiate Rule Book

The Spalding Official Basket Ball No. M is the official ball of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and must be used in all match games.



#### Extract from Women's Official Rule Book

##### RULE II—BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.



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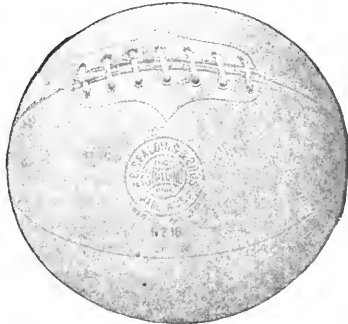
THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES  
QUALITY

# Spalding Basket Balls



## Spalding "Special" No. E

No. E. Imported pebble grain leather case. Extra heavy guaranteed pure Para rubber bladder (not compounded). Complete in box, with rawhide lace and lacing needle. Superior to any other except our No. M Official Ball.

Each, \$4.00

## Spalding "Practice" No. 18

No. 18. Good quality leather cover. Each ball complete in box with pure Para rubber bladder (not compounded), guaranteed; rawhide lace and lacing needle. Each, \$3.00

## Spalding Detachable Basket Ball Goals

### Spalding "Official" Basket Ball Goals

No. 80. Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. Pair, \$4.00

No. 90. This is the only drop forged goal made, to the best of our knowledge. We can guarantee that even under the heaviest and most severe use it will not break. Same size basket, and brace same length as on official goals. Extra heavy nets. This is the style goal that should be used in all large gymnasiums. Pair, \$5.00

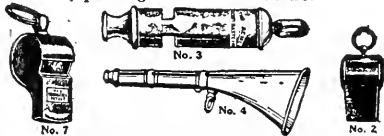


Pat. May 25, 1909

Fittings on No. 50 Goals

No. 50. Detached readily from the wall or upright, leaving no obstruction to interfere with other games or with general gymnasium work. Same size basket, and brace same length as on official goals. Per pair, \$6.00

## Spalding Referees' Whistles



No. 7. Nickel-plated, heavy metal whistle. The most satisfactory and loudest of any. . . . . Each, 50c.  
No. 4. Horn Whistle, nickel-plated, heavy metal. " 75c.  
No. 3. Nickel-plated, special deep tone. " 75c.  
No. 2. Very reliable, popular design. . . . . " 25c.

## Spalding Basket Ball Score Books

No. 1. Paper cover, 10 games. . . . . Each, 10c.  
No. 2. Cloth cover, 25 games. . . . . " 25c.  
No. A. Collegiate, paper cover, 10 games. . . . . " 10c.  
No. B. Collegiate, cloth cover, 25 games. . . . . " 25c.

## Spalding Practice Goals

No. 70. Japanned Iron, Rings and Brackets. Complete with nets. . . . . Per pair, \$3.00

## Spalding Nets, Separate, for Goals

Heavy twine; hand knitted; white. The same as supplied with No. 80 Goals. . . . . Per pair, 50c.

## Spalding Bladders

Guaranteed Quality

Pure Para rubber (not compounded), and are guaranteed.

No. OM. For Nos. M and E balls. Each, \$1.50  
No. A. For No. 18 ball. . . . . " 1.00

## Spalding Canvas Holder

No. 01. For carrying an inflated basket ball. Each, \$1.00



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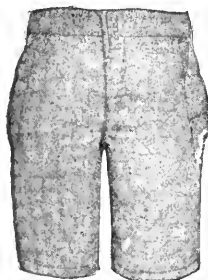
THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

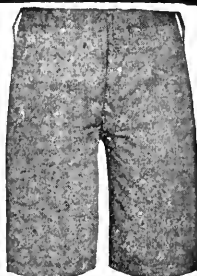
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QUALITY

# Spalding Special Basket Ball Pants



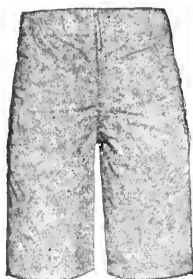
No. 6B

No. 6B. Good quality, either Gray or White flannel, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting. Pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz.



No. 5B

No. 5B. Heavy Brown or White canvas, padded lightly on hips; very loose fitting. Pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.



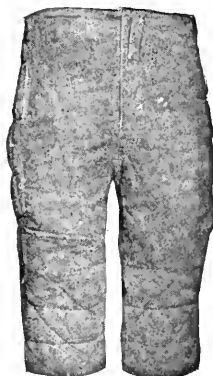
No. 7B

No. 7B. White silesia, hips padded; loose fitting. Pair, 75c. ★ \$8.10 Doz.

No. 40P. Padded knee length pants. White silesia. Pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.

No. 40. Similar to No. 40P, but unpadded. Pair, 75c. ★ \$8.10 Doz.

Stripes down sides of any of above pants, extra. Pair, 25c. ★ \$2.70 Doz.



No. 40P

# Spalding Thumb Protector



No. T. Substantial support for thumb and wrist; will answer for either right or left hand. . . . . Each, 50c.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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## Spalding Basket Ball Shoes



No. BBS



**Spalding "Sprinting" Basket Ball Shoes**  
No. BBS. Made with flexible shank, on same principle as on "sprinting" base ball and foot ball shoes. Extremely light in weight, well finished inside. Improved patented pure gum thick rubber suction soles, with reinforced edges, absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction with reasonable use. Lace extremely far down. Uppers of best quality black genuine kangaroo leather. Light, flexible and durable. Strictly bench made. Supplied on special order only, not carried in stock. Per pair, **\$8.00** ★ **\$7.50** per pair.  
*On orders for five pairs or more, price in italics, preceded by ★ will apply.*



No. AB



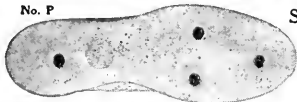
**SPECIAL NOTICE** — In a game like basket ball, which is played generally on board floors, there is a strain on the feet altogether different from that in almost any other athletic game, and to support this strain, properly made shoes with leather uppers and correctly shaped soles are absolutely necessary. It is a fact that players on many teams wear canvas top shoes and we supply in our No. P shoes, listed below, absolutely the best canvas top basket ball shoes ever made, and the same style as worn by some very successful teams, but from our long experience in catering to athletes and watching closely, as we have done, the development of basket ball and its effects on the physical condition of players, we cannot consistently recommend canvas top shoes for any athletic use and especially not for basket ball.

**No. AB.** High cut, drab calf, Blucher cut; heavy suction soles, superior quality.

Per pair, **\$5.00**



No. P

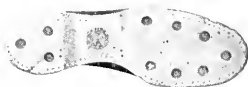


**No. BBL.** Ladies'. High cut, black chrome leather, good quality suction soles.

Per pair, **\$4.50**



No. BBL



**Spalding Special Canvas Top Basket Ball Shoes**  
Special quality soft rubber soles. These soles absolutely hold on the most slippery floor. Light weight, durable, correct in design

No. P. Per pair, **\$4.00** ★ **\$43.20** Dozen pairs.

*On orders for five pairs or more, price in italics, preceded by ★ will apply.*

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## SPALDING CANVAS TOP BASKET BALL SHOES



No. HH

No. HH. High cut white canvas uppers. Sole surface is similar to our popular gymnasium shoes, but of white, best quality rubber, twice as thick as on rubber sole canvas gymnasium shoes. Men's sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.

Per pair, \$2.25 ★ \$21.30 Doz.

No. HHB. Boys', 2½ to 5½, inclusive. Otherwise same as No. HH.

Per pair, \$2.00

★ \$19.60 Doz.

No. HHX. Youths', 11 to 2, inclusive. Otherwise same as No. HH.

Per pair, \$1.80

★ \$19.40 Doz.

No. H. Men's, same as No. HH, but low cut. Sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.

Per pair, \$2.00

★ \$21.60 Doz.



No. IH

No. HB. Boys', 2½ to 5½, inclusive. Otherwise as No. H.  
Per pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz.

No. HX. Youths', 11 to 2, inclusive. Otherwise as No. H.  
Per pair, \$1.60 ★ \$17.28 Doz.

## SPALDING CANVAS SHOES, with Rubber Soles

MEN'S—Sizes, 6 to 12, inclusive.

No. IH. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Men's of white canvas, ladies' of black.

Per pair, \$1.75 ★ \$18.90 Doz.

No. I. Low cut. Otherwise as No. IH.  
Per pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. M. High cut. Pr., .90 ★ 9.72 "

No. K. Low cut. " .80 ★ 8.64 "

YOUTHS'—Sizes, 11 to 2, inclusive.

No. IHX. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Youths' of white canvas, misses' of black.

Per pair, \$1.40 ★ \$14.12 Doz.

No. IX. Low cut. Otherwise same as No. IHX. Pair, \$1.25 ★ \$13.50 Doz.

No. MX. High cut. .80 ★ 8.64 "

No. KX. Low cut. .70 ★ 7.56 "

BOYS'—Sizes, 2½ to 5½, inclusive.

No. IHB. High cut, best quality white rubber soles. Boys' of white canvas, girls' of black.

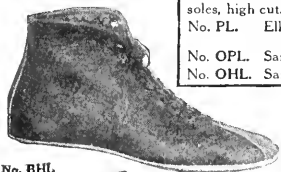
Per pair, \$1.60 ★ \$17.28 Doz.

No. IB. Low cut. Otherwise same as No. IHB. Pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. MS. High cut. Pr., .85 ★ 9.18 "

No. KB. Low cut. " .75 ★ 8.10 "

## SPALDING LADIES' GYMNASIUM SHOES—Flexible Soles



No. BHL



No. OPI

No. BHL. Good quality selected leather, black color, with elkskin soles, high cut. . . . . Per pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. PL. Elkskin, pearl color, elkskin soles, high cut.

Per pair, \$1.50 ★ \$16.20 Doz.

No. OPL. Same as PL, except low cut. " 1.25 ★ 13.80 "

No. OHL. Same as BHL, but low cut. " 1.25 ★ 13.80 "

No. SL. Selected drab color leather, high cut. . . . . Per pair, \$1.00 ★ \$10.80 Doz.

No. OSL. Same as No. SL, except low cut.

Per pair, 90c. ★ \$9.72 Doz.

### Canvas Gymnasium and Acrobatic Shoes



No. FE

No. FE. Extra high cut, best quality canvas shoes, with leather soles. Made especially for acrobatic work. Per pair, \$1.25 ★ \$13.50 Doz.

No. E. Low cut canvas shoes, canvas soles. . . . . Per pair, 35c.

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## Spalding Official Rugby No. RX Foot Ball



**M**ADE in six sections of best English leather. This ball is used in the school and college contests on the Pacific Coast, where the English Rugby game is played. Also in the contests with Australian teams. Constructed in the best possible manner, and in exact accordance with the Official Rugby Rules.  
No. **RX**. Official Rugby. . . . . Each, **\$5.00**

### Extra Bladders

No. **OR**. Guaranteed pure gum Para rubber bladder, for  
No. **RX** ball. . . . . Each, **\$1.00**

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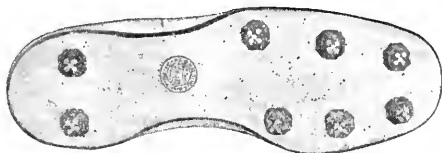
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## SPALDING RUGBY FOOT BALL SHOES



No. R



Showing arrangement of cleats on Nos. R and A3R Shoes

**No. R.** Drab horse hide, good quality, with box toe and special leather cleats. This is the style shoe worn by practically all the teams on the Pacific Coast playing the Rugby game. Pair, \$5.00 ★ \$57.00 Doz. prs.

**No. A3R.** Black chrome leather, good quality light weight shoe, made without box toe, but with same style cleats as on our No. R shoe.

Pair, \$4.50 ★ \$48.60 Doz. prs.

**SPALDING WATERPROOF OIL**, used on uppers and soles, greatly adds to wear of Foot Ball Shoes. Can, 25 Cents.

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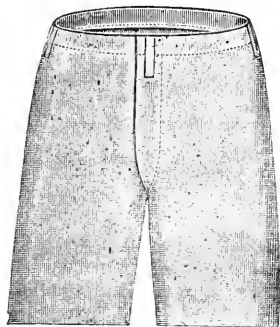
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## Spalding "Special Rugby" Foot Ball Pants

No. **RP.** Extra quality brown canvas or white duck, soft finish, very full in the legs and half lined. Made also with elastic top instead of fly front. . Pair, **\$1.00**

Not carried in stock. Made on special order only.

## Spalding Rugby Head Harness

No. **RC.** Light weight leather, lined. The proper thing for the Rugby game as played in England and Australia and on the Pacific Coast. Each, **75c.**



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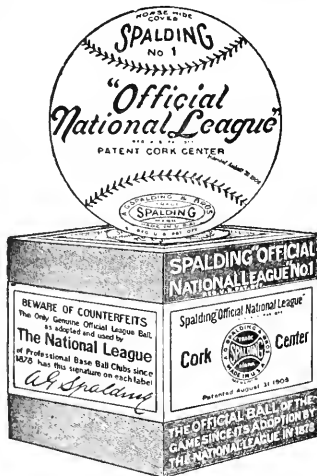
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# Spalding "Official National League" Ball

## Patent Cork Center

Patented August 31, 1909



Adopted by the National League in 1878, is the only ball used in Championship games since that time and has now been adopted for twenty years more, making a total adoption of fifty-four years.



This ball has the Spalding "Patent" Cork Center, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction

Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. 1 { Each, . . \$1.25  
Per Dozen, \$15.00

**The Spalding "Official National League" Ball has  
been the Official Ball of the Game since 1878**

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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DEC 18 1913

# Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 14 years ago, in 1899, A. C. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

*First.*—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

*Second.*—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 14 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. C. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. C. Spalding*  
PRESIDENT.

# Standard Quality

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An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-seven years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

*A. G. Spalding & Bros*

# SPALDING

ATHLETIC

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A separate book covers every Athletic Sport  
and is Official and Standard  
*Price 10 cents each*

GRAND PRIZE



ST. LOUIS, 1904



GRAND PRIX



PARIS, 1900

## SPALDING ATHLETIC GOODS

ARE THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

### A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

MAINTAIN WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORES in the FOLLOWING CITIES

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	ST. LOUIS
BOSTON	MILWAUKEE	KANSAS CITY
PHILADELPHIA	DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO
NEWARK	CINCINNATI	LOS ANGELES
BUFFALO	CLEVELAND	SEATTLE
SYRACUSE	COLUMBUS	PORTLAND
ROCHESTER	INDIANAPOLIS	MINNEAPOLIS
BALTIMORE	PITTSBURGH	ST. PAUL
WASHINGTON	ATLANTA	DENVER
LONDON, ENGLAND	LOUISVILLE	DALLAS
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	NEW ORLEANS	
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND	MONTREAL, CANADA	
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND	TORONTO, CANADA	
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND	PARIS, FRANCE	
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND	SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA	

Factories owned and operated by A. G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's  
Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO	CHICOPEE, MASS.
BROOKLYN	BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA	LONDON, ENG.